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# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,850 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1886.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain | FRIDAY. 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| —SIAM | 3041 | 500 | R. F. Briscoe | 26th Nov |
| L VERONA | 3114 | 600 | M. de Horne | 3rd Decr. |
| M PESHAWAR | 3500 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 10th „ |
| L CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | E. Ashdown | 17th „ |
| —ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | J. P. Hassall | 24th „ |
| L ROHILLA | 3500 | 700 | W. Barratt | 31st „ |
| M BOKHARA | 2944 | 500 | C. K. Edwards | 7th Jan. |
| L HYDASPES | 2984 | 500 | G. Scrivener | 14th „ |
| —GWALIOR | 2738 | 500 | R. W. Haselwood | 21st „ |
| L SURAT | 3142 | 550 | W. J. Nantes | 28th „ |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KAISAR-I-HIND | 4023 | 700 | R. G. Stead | 26th Nov. |
| MALWA | 2939 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 10th Decr. |
| NEPAUL | 3536 | 600 | T. J. Alderton | 24th „ |
| THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 7th Jan. |
| GANGES | 4136 | 800 | E. Stewart | 21st „ |

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 16, 1886.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MANILLA | 5,000 800 | 1st Dec. | 20th Jan. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 800 | 20th Dec. | 10th Feb. |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 800 | 10th Jan. | 1st Mar. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| BORMIDA | 4,000 | 10th Dec. |
| ARCHIMEDE | 4,000 | 7th Jan. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| | | | | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. BELGRAVIA | 5,000 | 480 | Capt. G.C. Boothby | 25th Nov |

Passengers by s. s. "Belgravia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. VICTORIA | 3,358 | 480 | Capt. Wm. Russel | 4th Dec. |
| s.s. NUBIA | 3,550 | 480 | Capt. T. Knox | 11th „ |
| s.s. PERSIA | 3,550 | 480 | Capt. R. Hutchison | 25th „ |
| s.s ROUMANIA | 3,387 | 480 | Capt. J. Harris | 8th Jan |

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 2, 1886.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons will sail for Havre direct, on or about the 25th instant.

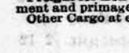
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate music and smoking-room. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 15, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT
FROM
GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.



THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers "Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.

PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.

MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay.

Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 30 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

H. H. THE THAKORE SAHIB OF MORVI'S RAILWAY.

THE MORVI RAILWAY is now OPEN for PASSENGERS and GOODS TRAFFIC to Wankaner (51 miles from Wadhwan), and Trains run as follows:—

| DOWN. | p.m. | UP. | a.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wadhwan Camp Dep. | 14 30 | Wankaner Dep. | 7 0 |
| Kookera | 15 30 | Dadail | 7 42 |
| Muli { Arri. | 15 54 | Arri. | 8 36 |
| Muli { Dep. | 15 59 | Than { Dep. | 8 46 |
| Sahila Road | 16 29 | Dolia { Arri. | 9 52 |
| Dolia { Arri. | 16 39 | Dolia { Dep. | 9 57 |
| Dolia { Dep. | 17 1 | Sahila Road | 10 27 |
| Than { Arri. | 18 10 | Muli { Arri. | 10 57 |
| Than { Dep. | 18 20 | Muli { Dep. | 11 2 |
| Dadail | 19 11 | Kookera | 11 26 |
| Wankaner. Arri. | 19 56 | Wadhwan Camp, arri. | 12 26 |

Wankaner is only 26 miles from Rajkot and 16 from Morvi on the direct route to Cutch.

For information as to rates, &c., apply to the Assistant Traffic Superintendent at Wadhwan.

W. D. WHITE, C.E.,
Manager, Morvi Ry.

Manager's Office, Wadhwan, C.S., November 21 1886.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS

IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS

CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna,

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 29th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "AFRICA," 1,318 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 8th December at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 23, 1886. Agents.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

*Cook's Traveller's Gazette*, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

| | Cash. |
|---|---|
| TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC.....per doz., Rs. | 27 0 |
| TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC „ | „ 31 0 |
| TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy „ | „ 35 0 |
| TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use „ | „ 60 0 |

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### CHAMPAGNES.

AS Agents for Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co., we would draw special attention to their 'For India Brand,' the best Wine of this higher class imported into India.

| | Per doz. qts. | Per doz. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| F. Giesler & Co.'s For India Brand | 54 0 | 29 8 |
| Perrier Jouet's finest dry | 54 0 | 29 8 |
| Do. Reserve Cuvée | 60 0 | 33 0 |
| Heidsieck's Dry Monopole | 60 0 | 33 0 |
| Superior Sparkling Saumur | 29 0 | 17 8 |

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

| | Per Bottle Qts. Rs. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Benedictine | 6 0 | 3 8 |
| Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green | 7 8 | 4 0 |
| Do. do. Yellow | 6 0 | 3 4 |
| Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's) | 3 0 | 1 12 |
| Creme de Cacao | 3 12 | |
| Creme de Noyeau (Best) | 3 12 | 2 2 |
| Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White | 4 8 | 2 8 |
| Kummel | 3 8 | |
| Maraschino de Zara (the finest) | 4 0 | 2 4 |

BITTERS, &c.

| | Per doz. Qts. Rs. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Angostura Bitters | ½ bottles 24 | 0 |
| Orange Bitters | 24 0 | 13 8 |
| Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s | ½ pints 12 | 0 |
| Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s | | |
| Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s | | |
| Ginger Brandy | 25 0 | ... ... |
| Orange Brandy | 30 0 | ... ... |
| Ginger Wine | 16 0 | ... ... |
| Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s | 25 0 | ... ... |
| Vermouth, French | 16 8 | ... ... |
| Vermouth, Italian | 18 0 | ... ... |

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### SWIFT & FARROW

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS

for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, MBAY AND POONA.

TO NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY EITHER IN ONE LOT OR TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ld., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electroliers, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property

As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.

Apply to

C. E. ASHBURNER,
Agent for Liquidators, Mody Bay.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on the 30th November for the supply to this Company during the month of December 1886, of 1,000 tons of TEAK TIMBER to the following specification.

"To be well seasoned Moulmein or Rangoon teak in straight square logs, in quality full Indian first-class without holes, shakes or wens."

"The logs to be at least 18 feet and not exceeding 30 feet long and from at least 12 inches square and upwards, and to average at least 37 cubic feet per log."

The price is to include delivery either at the Company's Basin, Colaba, or at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, or the price for the delivery at either to be separately stated.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, November, 15, 1886.

## REDUCTION IN PRICE.

# CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, &c., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list. Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

| CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as. | Pints. Rs. as. | | CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as. | Pints. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 12 | 6 0 ... | ... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour. | ... 10 12 | 6 0 |
| 10 12 | 6 0 ... | ... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux. | ... 10 12 | 6 0 |
| 13 8 | 7 8 ... | ... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour. | ... 13 8 | 7 8 |
| 17 0 | 10 0 ... | ... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour. | ... 17 0 | 10 0 |
| 22 0 | 12 0 ... | ...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour. | ... 22 0 | 12 0 |
| 27 0 | 15 0 ... | ... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet. | ... 27 0 | 15 0 |
| 34 0 | 18 0 ... | ... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet. | ... 34 0 | 18 0 |

## CLARET IN WOOD.

We would draw attention to the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| BORDEAUX | Per hogshead Rs. 190 |
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC | „ „ 190 |
| PETIT MEDOC | „ „ 220 |
| SUPERIOR MEDOC | „ „ 280 |

# TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

# SILK SOCKS!

"EXTRA STOUT TOPS."

| | Per pair. In. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| RICH BLACK SILK, embroidered cardinal, old gold, blue, white, and black | 9½ & 10 / 10 & 10½ | 9 8 / 10 8 |
| SUPER BLACK SILK, handsomely embroidered fronts, old gold, cardinal, blue, white, neat well-covered designs | 9½ & 10 / 10 & 10½ | 12 8 / 12 8 |
| RICH NAVY BLUE, embroidered fronts, colours as above | | 12 0 |

"FOR DRESS OR SPECIAL WEAR."

# SILK SOCKS!

| | Per pair. In. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| RICH PEARL WHITE, embroidered red, blue, black, and self-side clocks | 9½ & 10 / 10½ & 11 | 9 8 / 10 8 |
| SUPERFINE FANCY STRIPES in variety of the latest designs | .. | 10 0 |
| RICH PLAIN COLOURS, light blue, cardinal, burgundy, old gold | .. | 10 0 |

# HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c. } BOMBAY.

## CO-OPERATIVE STORES LIMITED.

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY.

SEASON 1886-87.

TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, GROCERIES,

WINES AND

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Fresh Stock Constantly Arriving.

W. J. ESSAI, Manager.

# FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

# ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY

Messrs. EDWARD & JOHN BURKE,

PURE, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

THE FINEST AND MOST AGREEABLE TONIC IN THE WORLD.

This ALE will be found the best in the market.

Quarts, per doz., Rs. 6-4; Pints, per doz., 4-4.

A special Consignment just received from the above celebrated Bottlers.

Also Burke's Bottling of Guinness's Stout.

AGENTS,

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

# CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable for admixture with Aerated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 40-0 Three star...Rs. 35-0.
Two star ... „ 32-0. One star ... „ 29-0.

Monogram Rs. 26-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

# MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

## WATCH MANUFACTURERS. JEWELLERS. OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

## PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED. ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

## RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

# RUGS, BLANKETS, MAUDS, PILLOWS.

"ALL TEXTURES." "FOR THE COLD SEASON." SPECIAL SHIPMENT.

RUGS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| THE "MOFUSSIL," a capital Rug for the districts, long, wide, soft, and warm, the best value in India | 14 0 / 16 0 |
| The "RAJAH," Best wool, in a variety of cheerful colours; a first-rate Carriage Rug | 20 0 / 22 0 |
| THE "EN ROUTE" WRAPPER, very light, soft, and warm | 28 0 |
| THE SANDRINGHAM, one of the lightest Rugs made, very warm, in a variety of neat colours, reversible, suitable for Ladies | 36 0 / 40 0 |

MAUDS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| THE HEATHER | In a variety of shades, mixtures, checks, &c. 20 0 |
| THE SKIDDOW | A very useful Wrapper, also full material for a Travelling Suit 28 0 / 35 0 / 40 0 |
| FINE VECUNA | |
| THE GRAMPION | |
| REAL SCOTCH HUNTING TARTANS, very handsome | 45 0 |

REAL WHITNEY BLANKETS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Best white, made from fine Wool | 26 0 |
| Superfine do. do. extra large | 36 0 |
| Scarlet, useful for Travelling | 24 0 |
| Superfine, extra largo | 32 0 |
| Arctic Down Quilts, very light and warm, covered chintz sateen | 27 0 |

PILLOWS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| BEST ENGLISH HORSE HAIR | 7 8 |
| Do. do. FEATHER | 7 8 |
| DAK OR RAILWAY PILLOWS | 2 0 |
| EIDER DOWN, covered with soft Turkey chints, very light, comfortable, and easy to pack | 4 12 / 7 12 / 12 0 |

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH PRICES.

# HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

# FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

## GENUINE ORIGINAL

## CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In open face white metal case | ... | ... | Rs. 25 |
| „ sterling silver case | ... | ... | „ 40 |
| In hunting white metal case | ... | ... | „ 28 |
| „ sterling silver case | ... | ... | „ 45 |
| In cut hunting white metal case | .. | ... | „ 30 |
| „ sterling silver case | ... | ... | „ 50 |

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Thull Chotiali, July 1886.

# FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

## BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. SECUNDERABAD.

# KEMP AND CO.'S

## NEW LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

On the quality of the various brands quoted below, most of them specially selected by MR. D. S. KEMP, purchasers may place the fullest reliance. All will bear the most favourable comparison with any other Wines in the market at the same prices, and many are of qualities very much superior to what their prices indicate.

An analysis of our "Household Claret" made by the late Mr. W. Harris, F.C.S, and reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, showed that the Wine ranked in quality with others sold in this market at a very much higher price. Since then we have spared no efforts to maintain its high character.

| | Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| CLARET— | | |
| Household* | 10 0 | 5 8 |
| St. Julien Medoc (J. J. B.) | 15 0 | 8 8 |
| Saint Estephe | 18 0 | ... |
| Chianti | 18 0 | ... |
| Fronsac | 20 0 | 12 0 |
| Moulis | 28 0 | 16 0 |
| Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.) | 30 0 | ... |
| Pontet Canet, 1880 | 36 0 | 20 0 |
| Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.) | 50 0 | ... |
| BURGUNDY— | | |
| Pomard | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| Volnay | 32 0 | 18 0 |
| Chambertin | 30 0 | 16 0 |
| Ditto Extra Fine | 60 0 | 33 0 |
| HOCK (Finest Still)— | | |
| Hochheimer, specially selected | 23 0 | 12 8 |
| Giessenheimer | 26 0 | 15 0 |
| Scharlachberg | 42 0 | 24 0 |
| Liebfraumilch | 50 0 | 27 0 |
| SPARKLING HOCK— | | |
| Choicest Brand | 38 0 | 21 0 |
| CHABLIS— | | |
| Montrachet | 38 0 | 21 0 |
| SHERRY— | | |
| Dry Cadiz | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| Amontillado | 30 0 | ... |
| Cardinal | 35 0 | ... |

| | Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| MADEIRA— | | |
| Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve | 30 0 | ... |
| PORT— | | |
| Invalid's | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| Graham's Five Crown | 36 0 | ... |
| CHAMPAGNE— | | |
| Zipelius & Co.'s | 36 0 | 20 0 |
| Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche | 45 0 | 24 0 |
| Ruisseau's | 52 0 | 30 0 |
| Comte de Bonfort | 52 8 | ... |
| Moet & Co.'s | 55 8 | 33 0 |
| Roederer's Choice Brand | 65 0 | 35 0 |
| Ruissieau Frere's Special Cuvée, 1880 | 70 0 | 36 0 |
| SAUTERNE— | | |
| Preignac | 35 0 | 20 0 |
| SPARKLING SAUTERNE— | | |
| Normandin Maignen | 30 0 | 16 0 |
| BRANDY— | | |
| Kemp's Fine Old | 30 0 | ... |
| Do. do. very aged | 48 0 | ... |
| WHISKY— | | |
| Edina (Scotch) | 24 0 | ... |
| Old head (Irish) *** | 24 0 | ... |
| Do. do. **** | 26 0 | ... |
| Uam Var (liqueur) | 30 0 | ... |
| CHARTREUSE— | | |
| White | | 3 0 |
| Yellow | | 4 0 |
| Green | | 5 0 |
| MARASCHINO de ZARA | | 1 8 |

* Price Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

# KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

FUN ON THE BRISTOL,
OR A NIGHT AT SEA.
A MUSICAL COMEDY—ODDITY
IN 3 ACTS.

As performed over 1,600 times in the principal cities in the United States, Canada, Australia and British Columbia, England, Ireland, and Scotland—and always with unequivocal success.

Will shortly be produced at the
GAIETY THEATRE,
Under the direction of
MR. JOHN F. SHERIDAN,
With a Full Company.

"A huge laugh from beginning to end."—*London Times.*
"Fun reigns absolute from the rise till the fall of the tain."—*London Daily Telegraph.*
"It is an *olla padrida* of pure American type."—*The People.*
"One of the most exquisite pieces of fooling that it is possible to conceive."—*The London Standard,*
"It is brightness throughout."—*The London Daily Post.*
"Three hours of incessant laughter."—*The Referee.*
"The fall of the curtain a positive relief from laughter."—*The Chronicle.*
"Its action is brisk and rapid—its dialogue crisp and witty."—*London Truth.*
"Its situation perplexing and comical."—*Entr'acte.*
"Its music bright, fresh, and sparkling."—*Society.*
"Its tone clear and pure."—*London Era.*
"It is extremely amusing and funny to a degree."—*Aberdeen Journal.*
"It goes with an *éclat* which is simply immense."—*Dundee Advertiser.*
"It is strong, pungent, and irresistible."—*The Theatre,*
"It is ingeniously mixed and packed."—*Vide Press.*

### PAROCHIAL CONCERT.

S. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON.
THURSDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Admission—Single ticket, Eight Annas.
Family Ticket (to admit 3), One Rupee.
Tickets may be obtained at
The Schools, or Mission House, Mazagon,
or of Mrs. COUNSELL,
Hornby Row, Fort.

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THE CITY LINE s. s. CITY OF CARTHAGE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are seen alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 24, 1886.

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### ITALIAN FIRE-PROOF & IMPERMEABLE PAVING-TILES IN DIFFERENT DESIGNS.

THE celebrated Italian FIRE-PROOF and IMPERMEABLE PAVING TILES have long since been in extensive use all over the Continent not only as an ornamental pavement, but also as one of the most ESSENTIAL and INDISPENSABLE REQUISITES for building purposes.

Besides being DURABLE and the most ECONOMICAL these tiles do not catch FIRE and DAMP at all, and on account of these PECULIAR properties, we, on recommendation of our friends and architects, have just imported a large quantity of these useful articles per s. s. Archimede, and now offer them to the public.

Being convinced by proper authorities that these articles will gradually form one of the INDISPENSABLE REQUISITES in building materials, we have arranged to introduce and sell them at LOW PRICES enabling builders of all classes to give them a trial and satisfy themselves that with all their advantages these articles can very well compete with what is termed COUNTRY COBA or POREBUNDER STONE-FLOORING, as regards cost, &c.

These Tiles being also admirably adapted for preventing DAMP, CHILL, &c., buildings that are erected on reclaimed holes very badly NECESSITATE their flooring to be covered with none but THESE TILES.

Use of these Tiles will not only furnish the buildings with WHAT is really WANTING and cannot be done without, but will also greatly add to their ORNAMENT and ELEGANCE, enhancing their VALUE immensely thereby. Plans for setting drawn free of charges, and sketches and samples sent on application.

Also Orders received for Semi-Minton ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC PAVEMENT in a variety of most SPLENDID colours and CHOICEST and ELEGANT patterns, suitable to European and Native taste alike by the well-known ARTISTIC ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS of the present time, who received prize medals of Dublin in 1872; Vienna 1873; Paris 1875; Melbourne 1880, at very moderate charges, also richest patterns adapted for the palaces of Rajas, Princes, &c.

SORABSHAH & Co.,
Sole Agents.

N. B.—As GOOD AS MINTON TILES AND INFINITELY CHEAPER.

---

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED—FOREMAN for Engineering Department Carpenter and Smith Workshop, Trichinopoly; also several experienced Masonry and Permanent Way Inspectors for the Way and Works. Applications and requests for further particulars to be addressed, by letter only, to

DAVID LOGAN.
Chief Engineer, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly.

Trichinopoly, November 20, 1886.

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TO MEMBERS OF THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

WITH reference to the action taken by Mr. H. S. King, M.P., in connection with the pensions of the Uncovenanted Service, telegraphic advice has been received from home that an appeal will be made to Parliament to redress the grievances that exist, and that Mr. King is calling a meeting for the purpose of considering what steps should be at once taken. Full particulars will appear in the "Overland Mail" of the 19th instant, now on its way out. Copies can be obtained from Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

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CONTRACTORS WANTED.

TO TENDER for a residence for the RANI of AKALKOT in the District of Sholapur.

Form of Contract and all information to be had at the office of the Executive Engineer, Sholapur, up to the evening of the 1st December, 1886.

A sum of Rs. 50 to accompany Tender as earnest money, which will be forfeited in the event of refusal to sign the Contract papers, should the tender be accepted.

D. RUTHERFORD, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, S. D,

Sholapur, November 22, 1886.

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ESTABLISHED 1840.

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Head Office, 9 and 10, King Street, Cheapside, London

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Vic. Cap. XCII.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

ASSURANCES on the Lives of the general public are granted by this Institution at very favourable Rates of Premium.

POLICIES ISSUED IN STERLING OR RUPEES.

Assurances granted by which "Retiring Provisions" may be secured, and a surviving family protected in the event of premature death.

"Free Policies" issued, which can never entirely lapse from non-payment of premiums.

AGENTS IN:
Calcutta—Messrs. D. L. COWIE & Co.
Madras—Messrs. PARRY & Co.
Bombay—Messrs. REMINGTON & Co.
Colombo—Messrs LEWIS, BROWN & Co.
Singapore—Messrs. PATERSON SIMONS & Co.

of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal and every information may be obtained.

H. M. BAKER,
Secretary.

Special Allowances made from the Proprietor's Fund in aid of Premiums, of Assurances, effected by Clergymen and Schoolmasters.

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CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.
MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Medows Street, Bombay.

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ALBUM
OF
INDIAN VIEWS
containing 20 views,
Rs. 2-4.
MORENAS & Co.

---

TOYBOOKS!
TOYBOOKS!!
TOYBOOKS!!!
From As. 4 to Rs. 1-8 each.
MORENAS AND Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

---

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ALFRED THEATRE.

WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
HOUSES NIGHTLY CROWDED.
Hundreds unable to obtain admission.
PROGRAMMES NIGHTLY CHANGED.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
MIDDAY PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY NEXT.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY, given by me to MR. HENRY O'CONNOR during my absence from Bombay, is now WITHDRAWN.

JOHN B. K. MACBETH,
25, Apollo-street, Bombay.

November, 24th 1886.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!

Now on hand a large selection of
HAND PAINTED CARDS.
FRINGED AND OTHER CARDS.
THE BASEL MISSION'S INDIAN CARDS

☞ The last mail for posting Cards to England is December 3rd.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1887.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JANUARY, 1887, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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### INDIAN OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| JOURNAL of INDIAN ART Nos. 1 and 3 to 10, each | 1 | 0 |
| JOURNAL of INDIAN ART Nos. 11 to 14 (Indian Exhibition Nos.), each | 1 | 8 |
| JEYPORE ENAMELS; by LIEUT.-COL. JACOB and SURG.-MAJOR HEDLEY, 28 coloured illustrations | 30 | 0 |
| FIFTY-ONE PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS taken by order of the Government of India of some selected objects shown in the THIRD EXHIBITION of NATIVE FINE and INDUSTRIAL ART, held at Simla in September 1884 | 35 | 0 |
| HAND BOOK of BEE-KEEPING for India, by J. C. DOUGLAS | 1 | 4 |
| ROUGH LIST of INDIAN ART WARE | 0 | 8 |
| A LIST of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES which have been experimented with and found efficient and useful in India during the years 1885-86 | 0 | 8 |
| A LIST of IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES which have met with marked success in India during the years 1882-83 to 1885-86 | 0 | 8 |

COOPER, MADON, AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE FIRST EIGHT VOLUMES
OF
THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA,
BY
W. W. HUNTER, C.S.I., C.I.E., L.L.D.,
To be completed in about Twelve Volumes,
Price of Complete Set, Rs. 40-0.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT!

AN OLD ESTABLISHED OUTFITTING and TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, situated in the N.-W.P. Hills in Summer, Plains in Winter.

A most eligible opportunity for a Master Tailor or Cutter, wishing to set up in business.

Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

Address "SALORUS,"
care of *Bombay Gazette*

---

"THE GLEN."

The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

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WANTED—

FOR SOUTH COORG, a Duly Qualified EUROPEAN SURGEON, salary Rs. 300 per mensem, free bungalow, native dresser provided, small private practice amongst the families of subscribers to the Fund, at the rate of Rupees Two per visit. The district in the Surgeon's charge extends to and outside radius of 8 miles.

Applicant must be of active habits and a good horseman. Preference given to a man having Indian experience. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to

Mr. A. L. ALEXANDER.
Hon. Secretary, South Coorg Medical Fund.
Woshulli Estate, Polli Betta, Coorg.

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MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Registered Office of the Company at Rampart Row, Bombay, to pass the following special Resolution, *viz.*—

That at the end of Article 48 of the Articles of Association of the Company there be added the words following, namely,

"Notwithstanding what is hereinbefore contained, any Claimant of a Share upon any grounds whatsoever may at the sole discretion of the Board be registered and entered as the Holder thereof on the Register, if the Board shall so think fit; and any such, Claimant shall produce such evidence, as the Board may think sufficient, and shall give such security or indemnity as may be called for."

By Order of the Directors,
ARTHER HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, November 9, 1886.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p. m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st December next, Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, Articles of Country Produce, &c., required by the Company during the twelve months, commencing 1st January 1887.

Forms, upon which only Tenders will be received, may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where samples of stores required may be seen.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, which will be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract to the extent of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such articles as may be accepted.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or a portion of any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Nov. 2, 1886.

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RE JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Deceased.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees" and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866. Notice is hereby given that All persons being creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, who died at Bombay on or about the 8th day of September 1886, and Probate of whose Will was granted on the 13th day of November 1886 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEERJEE WADIA, JAMSHEDJEE ARDASHIR DALAL and MANOCKJEE JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, the executors named in the Will of the said deceased, are required to send to the said executors, addressed to the undersigned at his office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased on or before the 20th day of December 1886. At the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to pay the legacies and bequests contained in the said Will having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice—All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 15th day of November 1886.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA.
Solicitor for the said Executors.

---

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, fully conversant with German, wishes for Employment as Correspondent, &c. Apply to "F. B.," care of this office.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Toys, Dolls, Confectionery, Chocolates, Toffies, &c., at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

XMAS CARDS! Thousands are satisfied with the Variety and Selection we have, especially their cheap prices from 1 pice each—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE LET—A Large Ground-floor Room in Rampart Row between the French Bank and Bombay Club. For particulars, apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Club.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE OIL, best quality, just arrived ex. ship Marabout; Large Screw Rs. 4, Small Screw Rs. 3-14 per case. Apply to, HAJEE DAWOOD ESMAIL, Pinjara Molha.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE OIL, best quality, just arrived per ex. ship Marabout, both Large and Small Screw, former with brass label. For whole rate, apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA & Co., Carnac Bunder.

TO-DAY Auction Sale of Mirrors and Pictures such as Beautiful Scenery, Views, Water Falls and Figures in Artistic Frames—L. HARTMANN & Co., 12, Meadow-street.

THE remaining stock of Mirrors and Pictures in Artistic frames, will be disposed off by Public Auction to-day, 2 p. m.,—L. HARTMANN & Co., 42 Meadow-street.

TO BE LET—Furnished from 1st December, the portion of Altamont, Cumballa Hill, now occupied by Mr. G. R. Johnston. For particulars, apply to him at Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co.'s office or at the Bungalow.

TO LET—From 1st December, the large and Commodious BUNGALOW, "The Wilderness," on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the residence of the former Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. Apply to LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Byculla.

REWARD Rs. 250.—LOST A DIAMOND RING, weight about nine carats, slightly flawed of pure water. Any one giving information leading to the recovery of the same, will receive the above reward. "J. T. A.," *Gazette* Office.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best, the simplest and the most durable, have won the highest rewards and have the largest sales in the world. For cash or on hire. 5, Church Gate-street, Bombay,

XMAS NOVELTIES.—Tea Sets, Dolls, Balls, &c. Now opened—The Cash Bazaar, Ld., Church-gate Corner.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

DOG FOR SALE.—A good Fox Terrier, 11 months old strong and healthy, born in England, Good ratter. Apply "W. P.," office of this paper.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Bombay.

TO LET—The THIRD FLOOR of HOUSE No. 6, Hornby Row, well exposed to the sea. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanised Iron with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay,

NOW PUBLISHED.—A MANUAL, OF THE DISEASES OF INDIA, with a compendium of other diseases, by Surgeon-General MOORE, C.I.E. 2ND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, with Indian Views, with Beautiful Verses, 8 Annas each, and without them, 6 Annas each, or three for a Rupee.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

WOODCUTTING and ENGRAVING—Advertisement and printing blocks of any design. Also Crests and Monograms of every description carefully engraved and stereotyped. H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Wattey Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 11-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LAUKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS, Eight for One Rupee.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

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### GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

---

NEW REGISTERED,
ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED,
WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.

| | Rs. | a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plates, 7 inches | 8 | 8 | per dozen. |
| " 8 " | 10 | 0 | " |
| " 9½ " | 11 | 8 | " |
| Hotwater Plates | 3 | 0 | " |
| Meat Dishes, 12 inches | 1 | 12 | " |
| " " 14 " | 2 | 4 | " |
| " " 16 " | 3 | 0 | " |
| " " 18 " | 4 | 0 | " |
| Baking " 9 " | 1 | 4 | " |
| " " 11 " | 1 | 12 | " |
| " " 12 " | 2 | 4 | " |
| " " 14 " | 3 | 0 | " |
| Egg Cups | 0 | 8 | " |
| Soup Tureens and Covers | 4 | 8 | " |
| Sauce Bowls " | 2 | 8 | " |
| Curry Dishes " | 4 | 8 | " |
| Teapots | 3 | 12 | " |
| Sugar Basins | 1 | 8 | " |
| Butter Dishes | 2 | 8 | " |
| Milk Jugs (1 pint) | 2 | 4 | " |
| " (2 pints) | 2 | 12 | " |
| Tumblers 1, 1-4 and | 1 | 8 | each. |
| Tea Cups and Saucers | 15 | 0 | per dozen. |
| Coffee " " | 13 | 8 | " |
| Toilette Sets (large size), consisting of Jug, Basin, Soap and Brush Dishes | 14 | 0 | per set. |
| Do. do. (small size) | 12 | 0 | " |
| Floral Enamelled Toilette set, complete as above, exceedingly handsome | 18 | 0 | " |

To prevent disappointment, Mr. Neuberg would recommend early application, as large orders are being placed daily for this ware.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

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### SEASONABLE BEVERAGES.

| | Nett 1 doz. botts. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| BORDEAUX WINE, Sound and Bright | 12 | 0 |
| LIME JUICE CORDIAL | 13 | 8 |
| NORFOLK CIDER (dry) | 8 | 8 |

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

---

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

---

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | Per 1 doz. quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| **CHAMPAGNE** | | |
| Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or | Rs. 55 0 | Rs 58 0 |
| Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry | " 52 0 | " 54 0 |
| Heidsieck's Dry Monopole | " 58 0 | " 60 0 |
| Dry Elite Choix Champagne | " 46 0 | " 48 0 |
| First Quality Dry | " 38 0 | " 40 0 |
| From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE, | | |
| Goldlack, extra | " 44 0 | " 47 0 |
| **STILL HOCKS.** | | |
| From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. | | |
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer | " 16 0 | " 19 0 |
| Geisenheimer | " 17 0 | " ... |
| Liebfraumilch | " 21 0 | " 24 0 |
| Steinwein | " 21 0 | " ... |
| Hochheimer Berg | " 25 0 | " 28 0 |
| Rudesheimer | " 25 0 | " 28 0 |
| Marcobrunner | " 28 0 | " 31 0 |
| Jucen Victoria Berg | " 34 0 | " ... |
| From OTTO PROMM, MAYENCE. | | |
| Brauneberger | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Liebfraumilch | " ... | " 21 0 |
| Bernoasteier-Rosenberg | " 18 0 | " 21 0 |
| Josefshofer | " 28 0 | " ... |
| Oberemmeler-Rosenberg | " 28 0 | " 31 0 |
| Steinberger | " 28 0 | " 31 0 |
| Scharzhofberger | " 34 0 | " ... |
| Johannisberger | " 35 0 | " 38 0 |
| **FRENCH WHITE WINES.** | | |
| From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC. | | |
| Sauterne | Rs. 18 0 | ... |
| **PORTWINES.** | | |
| From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO. | | |
| Good Old Red Port | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Fine " | " 22 0 | ... |
| Very fine " | " 27 0 | ... |
| Most particular Preserved Old Red Port | " 38 0 | ... |
| **CLARETS.** | | |
| From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX. | | |
| Medoc | " 10 8 | ... |
| Chateau de Frands | " 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| St. Julien Medoc | " 14 0 | ... |
| Los Canons | " 16 0 | " 18 0 |
| Chateau Grand Lebrun | " 18 0 | ... |
| Chateau Leoville | " 19 0 | ... |
| Chateau Le Roc St Estephe | " 21 0 | ... |
| Chateau Lafitte | " 23 0 | ... |
| Chateau Manvesin | " 27 0 | ... |
| From MUNZER & SPANN. | | |
| St. Estephe | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| Haut Canon | " 15 0 | " 17 0 |
| Margaux Medoc | " 17 0 | " 19 0 |
| Chateau Larose | " 28 0 | ... |
| From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC. | | |
| Listrac Medoc | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 23 0 |
| Cru de Barreyre | " 16 0 | ... |
| From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN. | | |
| Hungarian Claret | Rs. 17 0 | ... |
| Chateau Roemer | " 16 0 | ... |
| From FRANZ SCARVASY. | | |
| Carlovitz | 12 0 | |
| **BRANDY.** | | |
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy | Rs. 21 0 | |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne (Munzer-Red Bars spils) | " 24 0 | |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules | " 26 0 | |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules | " 29 0 | |
| Charles Lervoire very old Brandy *** | " 16 0 | |
| H. Montroc and Co. *** | " 15 | |
| **BURGUNDY.** | | |
| From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC. | | |
| Volnay | Rs. 21 0 | |
| Chambertin | " 26 0 | |
| **WHISKY.** | | |
| Thistle Blend Whisky *** | Rs. 24 0 | |
| " " " | " 22 0 | |
| Ben Cruachan's Blend* | " 20 0 | |
| Cairndhu Blend | " 16 | |
| **BEER.** | Per doz. qts. | Per doz. |
| St. Pauli Beer | Rs. 6 4 | " 3 12 |
| Mainzer Export Beer | " 5 8 | " .. |
| Hamburger Export Beer | " 5 4 | " .. |
| Bavarian Export Beer | " 6 0 | " 3 8 |
| Grimm's Pilsener Beer | " 5 4 | " .. |
| Pilsener Beer | " 5 8 | " 3 8 |
| Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles | 5 4 | " .. |
| **SUNDRIES.** | | |
| Vin Marasque, a case of 24 Bottles | 40 0 | |
| Finest Kummel | Rs. 30 0 | Rs. |
| Superior Vermouth | " 19 0 | |
| Finest do | " 20 0 | |
| Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs 19 to 29 | Rs. 0 11 | per lb. |
| Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. | " 2 4 | per tin. |

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Danish Butter, finest ... per ½ lb. tin | 0 10 |
| Do. do do ... per 1 lb. tin | 1 4 |
| Italian Butter Finest, extra quality ... ½ lb. tin at Rs. | 0 9 |
| 1 do. | 1 0 |
| 2 do. | 1 12 |

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

| | Per Large Tin | Per Smal Tin. |
|---|---|---|
| Asparagus | Rs 2 8 | Rs 1 8 |
| Celery | " — | " 0 12 |
| French Beans | " — | " 0 9 |
| Young Cut Beans | " — | " 0 9 |
| Smoked Sausages | " — | " 1 8 |
| Small Sausages | " — | " 1 6 |
| Pease for Soup | " — | " 0 12 |

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, eer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row

Bombay, Aug. 15, 1886.

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FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

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DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c. &c. &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

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BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)
THOS. WRAGG AND SON
(Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.
F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India.

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CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT,
CIE. DES PARCELAINERIES DE SARREGUEMINES

THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay. The finest crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors ever imported in Bombay.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India

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# EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and will be OPEN IN A FEW DAYS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

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# WHISKY.

## SCOTCH

| | Per dozen. |
|---|---|
| CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported | Rs. 40 0 |
| Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky | " 36 0 |
| GRAND OLD HIGHLAND | " 36 0 |
| NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles | " 27 8 |
| "SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet | " 25 8 |
| FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend | " 25 0 |
| OLD VATTED GLENLIVET | " 23 4 |

## IRISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. W. D., three Shamrocks | Rs. 28 8 |
| Do. one Shamrock | " 26 4 |
| FINE OLD, our own blend | " 25 0 |

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

*SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.*

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

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# THE WATERBURY WATCH.

CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

SILVER-NICKELED CASE. Keyless wind. Nearly 2,000 a day are Manufactured. Enormous sale in the United States; 2,00,000 sold in Europe in 12 months Made in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. Will keep time to a minute a month. Not so likely to get out of order, having less than one-half the parts of any other watch. Numerous novel features patented in all countries. Guaranteed for one year.

The Company guarantees that each watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. That watches sent for repair at any time will be put in perfect-going order for a sum of ONE RUPEE OR LESS!!

Free and Safe by post in satin-lined box in which the watch may be sent to the Company's office in Bombay for repairs.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

May be had of SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
OR FROM
THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
WHERE ALL WATCHES SHOULD BE SENT FOR REPAIR.

Agents wanted throughout the Country, terms on Application.

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# GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

| UNDERVESTS. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Cotton Lace ... from | 3 12 |
| Balbriggan Lace ... from | 7 0 |
| Silk Lace ... from | 10 0 |
| Brown Merino, Very Fine ... from | 7 0 |
| White Summer Merino, Very Fine ... from | 4 8 |
| Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear ... from | 7 8 |
| International | 2 8 |
| Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make | 7 8 |
| **PANTS OR DRAWERS.** | |
| Brown Merino ... from | 8 0 |
| White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ... from | 6 8 |
| Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests ... from | 8 8 |
| Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns ... from | 9 0 |
| International do. ... from | 3 0 |

| SOCKS | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Fine Cotton Silk Clocks ... per doz. pair | 11 8 |
| " " Embroidered Fronts ... " | 19 0 |
| Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks ... per pair | 2 12 |
| Lisle Thread Stripes ... per doz. | 16 8 |
| Balbriggan New Stripes ... from | 21 0 |
| **PLAIN COLORS DRABS.** | |
| Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. ... from | 21 0 |
| Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear ... per pair | 2 12 |
| Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ... from | 17 8 |

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

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THE NEW
# FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
## THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS. MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America,

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 136, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

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## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Cathedral Choral Festival, 5-30 p.m.
Band, 24th N. I., Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kohinoor (s), from Calcutta ; and Kashgar (s), Moulmein.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Goa (s), for Galle ; Guleanar (ship), Damaun ; Algoma (s), Catania and Naples.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharajah Durri-Sri-Wakutsingh of Sonawara, Rewa Kanta, accompanied by 23 followers, arrived here on Monday, and has taken up his residence at Aga Khan's bungalow in Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

SPECIAL JURY.—The attendance of gentlemen of the special jury is required at the Criminal Sessions to-day at 10 a.m. The case to be tried is that in which one Alexander Francis de Jesus is charged with attempting to murder his wife by means of poison.

FALL OFF NOWROJEE HILL.—Vithul Barkia, aged 5 years, whilst playing on Nowrojee Hill on Monday, fell through the barriers over the cliff, a height of about 50 feet, sustaining serious injuries about the head. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated there, and then taken home by his mother.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue, touching the death of a new-born male child found lying yesterday morning in a field off Ripon Road. The coroner's surgeon was of opinion that the child was still-born, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE.—Dr. D. A. DeMonte, M.D., son of Mr. D. I. DeMonte, of Bandora, who has been visiting the principal Continental cities on his way back to India, has had, whilst at Rome on the 6th instant, the honour of being granted a private audience by his Holiness the Pope.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at Hornby Road, touching the death of Purmanunddass Goculdass, aged 2½ years. Deceased, while playing near a well in the premises of his parents' house, accidentally fell into it and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I., at the Apollo-Bunder, at 6 o'clock this evening, the last time the band will play out :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Jübelklunge | Reikert. |
| Overture | Bauer und Dichter | Suppe. |
| Valse | The Colonel | Bucalossi. |
| Selection | 'Il Mercanti di Venezia | Vinsuti. |
| Valse | The Cloister | Prout. |
| Polka | Iou a la Joie | Fahrback. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAHARAJAH OF RUTLAM.—A salute of 11 guns was fired from the saluting battery last evening to announce the departure of the Maharajah of Rutlam from Bombay. A guard of honour of 50 rank and file, under the command of a native officer, with band and colours, paraded at the Bori Bunder Station, from where the Maharajah left.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Borah, named Esoofali Keekabhoy, was placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court on three different charges of defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company at Wari Bunder. The goods in respect of which the accused had made false declarations were to be dispatched to Neemuch, Jaora and Cawnpore. Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman of the Goods Department at Wari Bunder, prosecuted the case. On the charge being proved, the accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 29.—Another Borah, named Tyebali Heptoola, who was charged with a similar offence, in respect of goods intended to be dispatched to Kareily from the Wari Bunder station, was also convicted and sentenced by the Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

A CASE OF KIDNAPPING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Toolsi *alias* Parbutti, woman, and her husband, named Sewram Kailasgiri, *alias* Bundoo, were charged under sections 361 and 363 of the Indian Penal Code, with kidnapping a girl named Bhickee, agep 10 years, from the lawful custody of her parents. The case for the prosecution was that on the 1st instant the girl Bhickee went to a wool-cleaning factory at Duncan Road as usual to work. Accused No. 1, who worked at the same factory, took Bhickee to her house at Cammatteepoora, where she lived with accused No. 2, her husband. Bhickee was kept concealed in the house for two days, and was then removed by the two accused to a village near Shapoor, about 100 miles from Bombay. The father of the girl, named Govind Hurry, becoming anxious at the continued absence of his daughter, reported the matter to the police. Enquiries were instituted for some time, and the two accused were ultimately arrested near Shapoor and brought to Bombay on Saturday evening last. The accused, on hearing of the police being on their track, got Bhickee sent back to Bombay by No. 1, accused's brother. They were convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each.

## DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF SIGHT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before a full Court, composed of Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, and Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judge, Edulji Sorabjee Mistry, the plaintiff in the case of Eduljee Sorabjee Mistry *vs* Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, appeared before the Full Court and produced an affidavit in which he prayed for a new trial of the case which was dismissed by his Honour the learned Chief Judgee on the 8th instant. The suit was to recover from the defendant Rs. 2,000, being the amount of damage sustained by the plaintiff by the loss of his sight, alleged to have been caused through the negligence of the defendant. In support of his application, the plaintiff produced the following affidavit:—"Your petitioner brought a suit as a pauper to recover Rs. 2,000 for damages done to his eye through the unskilful and unauthorised operation of the defendant. The case came on for hearing before the learned Chief Judge on the 5th instant, and was further heard on the 8th instant, when the plaintiff appeared in person and the defendant was represented by Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming. The learned Chief Judge, after giving a very patient hearing, dismissed the suit on the 8th instant. The appellant humbly craves leave to appeal against the decision of his Honour, the learned Chief Judge, and prays for a re-trial of the case on the following grounds. His Honour, the learned Chief Judge threw out my case for want of proof, I having failed to produce medical evidence to prove want of skill on the part of the defendant. With regard to this point, the appellant humbly craves leave to state that he was not aware that as a pauper suitor he could call Dr. Boyd as his witness without payment of fee. The appellant feels that he would not have lost the suit if he had called Dr. Boyd. His Honour the learned Judge ought not to have wholly relied on Dr. DaGama, who was an interested party, and whom I had sought to make a co-defendant. The defendant did not go into the witness box to deny the fact that he performed the operation very unskilfully in putting the knife deeper than he ought to have done, and did it without my consent. His Honour the learned Chief Judge was in error in holding that because I went to a charitable hospital I could be operated upon by any surgeon attending without my consent, for I had the option of putting off the operation till Dr. DaGama's turn came. When the case came on for hearing on Monday, I got prepared a series of questions to be asked Dr. DaGama, which were not asked him, because the interpreter could not decipher the writing, which was not very plain. On these grounds the appellant prays for a new trial when he hopes to be able to produce fresh evidence to establish his claim." The Court, after perusing the application, Mr. Spencer, the Second Judge, remarked that the plaintiff himself had no evidence to show that the operation was performed unskilfully. The plaintiff stated that he had no barrister or vakeel to conduct his case.

The Court then refused the application.

## FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY and a Common Jury).

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.

THE case in which a young Hindoo, named Krishna Rowjee, was charged with causing grievous hurt to his wife, Tani, who died of the effects of the injury sustained by her, was resumed this morning. Mr. Leith, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Sanjana defended the accused. Counsel for the defence in his speech urged that the girl was hit by an unfortunate accident for which no one was more sorry than the prisoner himself.

After his Lordship had summed up, the jury returned a verdict, by a majority of 8 to 1, of guilty on the charge of voluntarily causing hurt.

His Lordship agreed with the verdict of the majority, and sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

The Court then adjourned.

## INDIAN PATENTS.

SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Charles Ray Augier, of Umaria (Rewah), Engineer, for an improved machine for the extraction of the juice of the cane.

John Brown, Engineer, of London, England, for improvements in apparatus for withering and desiccating the leaves of tea or other plants or materials.

Poonnapankum Valoo Moodeliar, late Telegraph Inspector, Madras Railway Company, and Thundalum Colundayeppah Moodeliar, Merasdar, residing in Choolay Lunker Paupier Street, No. 38, for a combined water-lift and sugarcane mill, entitled "Three-Thundoyootha Lever."

Henry Ffrench Bromhead, of London, England, Gas Engineer, for improvements in gas regulators or governors.

Thomas Russell Crampton, of No. 4, Victoria Street, in the City of Westminster, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in locomotives and other steam engines.

Samuel Maurice Johnson, of the Muir Mills Company, Cawnpore, for improvements in tents.

Michel Martin Bair, of 60, Rue La Boetie, Paris, in the Republic of France, Engineer, for improvements in electric batteries.

Alexander Schaschieff, of Gipsy Hill, in the county of Surrey, England, Electrician, for improvements in galvanic batteries and in the preparation of liquid to be used in such batteries.

Alfred John Gasking, of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, England, Leather Salesman, for improvements in bands or chains for the transmission of work.

Harry Scott Forbes, of 91, Highgate Road, London, England, Gentleman, for improvements in lamps for burning volatile hydrocarbons.

## CROP PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

EXCEPT in Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Burma and in a few districts in Bengal and the Central Provinces, there has been no rain in the country during the fortnight ending the 17th instant. No report has been received from Burma for the second week.

The kharif harvest continues in active progress in Bombay, the Punjab, Central Provinces, Rajputana and Hyderabad, and has been completed in most places in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bombay and Hyderabad the crop has suffered slightly from excessive rain, but on the whole harvest promises well everywhere. In Madras the harvest outturn is average and the general prospects good, and in Mysore and Coorg the standing crops are reported to be in good condition. In Berar and Central India the agricultural outlook is satisfactory.

The rice crop in Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and in Burma has done well. In Bengal the *aman* promises an excellent outturn. In Assam the crop prospects are good.

Cotton-picking continues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar. In Bombay the crop has been injured in some places by too much rain.

Poppy sowing has commenced in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Sowings for the rabi are now well advanced throughout the country, and prospects are generally very satisfactory everywhere.

The Public health continues generally good in all Provinces, except in Bengal where fever is prevalent, and in Ajmere where cholera has appeared.

Prices have fallen in Mysore and Coorg, and are rising in three districts of the Punjab. Elsewhere they remain generally steady.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD DUFFERIN'S POONA SPEECH.

THE *Indu Prakash*, accepting Lord Dufferin's assurances in regard to the Public Service Commission, says :—"The somewhat hostile criticism in the Press has caused some soreness in high quarters, and it is to be regretted that Government should have been so misunderstood. Tho correction comes from no less a person than the Viceroy himself, and the native Press must accept it in all humility and good grace.

"The history oft he incident ought to prove a warning to the Press as regards the danger of rushing into public criticism on measures of Government without correct information. The real originator of the Commission was, we understand, the late law member of the Viceroy's Council, a man whom no native will suspect of unfriendly intentions. Mr. Ilbert, it is said, pressed for the Commission because he was persuaded that the India Office was too slow to initiate measures, and that some satisfactory settlement of the question of native employment would be arrived at if the materials for a decision were placed before it in an authentic and well digested form. Lord Dufferin readily agreed to the proposal, and obtained the assent of the Secretary of State to the appointment of an independent Commission in India. Such being the origin of the Commission, it is natural that the Government of India should feel indignant at the misrepresentations of their motives.

"Altogether the speech is a very important and valuable exposition of the policy of the Government, and is certainly the best speech Lord Dufferin has delivered since his arrival in India. Valuable as it is to the public generally, it is especially valuable to the native Press. Apart from the correction of the particular error on the subject of the Commission, it teaches an important lesson to the Press. It holds out an encouragement of future success. It gives ample testimony to the fact that the Press has made itself a power in the country, and that its voice is regarded by Government. It gives a further warning that if this power and regard are to be preserved, the Press must take care not to make reckless statements or criticism. If it is to earn the respect and confidence of Government, it must be moderate and fair, and must, above all, be truthful and accurate. It is in its own power to preserve or lose the high position it has gained. Lord Ripon said as much in his reply to the address which the Native Editors presented to him before his departure from these shores, and Lord Dufferin's speech conveys the same idea. Such incidents as its attitude on the question of the Public Service Commission will not, we hope, occur again, and we trust it will not fail to profit by the rebuke administered to it by Lord Dufferin on Friday last."

## THE STATE OF THE NAVY—WHAT IS TO BE DONE.

THE London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* writes :—It is understood that the Admiralty contemplate measures which will involve at once a considerable increased expenditure on the navy, but the whole of the increase will not necessarily be charged on the Estimates for the ensuing financial year. The policy of Lord G. Hamilton and the present board, of which Lord Charles Beresford is one of the most influential members, will probably be found to consist of a plan for raising money by terminable annuities for the purpose of at once putting our ship into a state of efficiency, and of providing for the adequate defence of our coaling stations. This is to be done, so to speak, with borrowed money, but it would obviously be of little use to place the navy on a footing of absolute efficiency unless it was intended to maintain it in that condition. To do that will undoubtedly involve a permanent addition to the normal yearly expenditure, and this additional sum must, of course, be placed upon the Estimates ; but neither the House of Commons nor the public will grudge the increased charge if they can be assured that it will effect the object desired. When the First Lord of the Admiralty introduces the Navy Estimates next spring we may expect to hear him announce not only a new departure in the matter of shipbuilding and armament, but the introduction of many minor reforms, such as an improved system of education for naval officers, the formation of a training squadron, the strengthening of our coaling stations abroad, better provision for the defence of the mercantile marine of our coast, and the increase of our naval volunteer force.

## BURGLARY AT THE COUNT DE PARIS'S RESIDENCE.

THE Comte de Paris's residence at Sheen House has been entererd by a burglar. It appears that about two o'clock last Wednesday morning, Nov. 3, the Countess was awakened by a slight noise in her bed-room. On rising and looking towards the door she was startled at seeing a man on his hands and knees crawling towards her bedside. She shrieked and aroused her husband. The next instant the man dashed out of the room, but extinguished the light before doing so, and so facilitated his flight. The alarm was given and the place was searched. Unmistakable signs were discovered that a burglary had been attempted. A ladder appeared to have been taken from the grounds and placed against the window of a sitting-room adjoining the Count's bed-room, and entrance effected by the private door, the key of which, it is said, had been missing for some time. When the Count was aroused and made for the supposed burglar, who escaped by this private door, he found that entry could not be obtained to the room adjoining. The ladder supposed to have been used had been replaced, and it was discovered that the door of the room next the bed-room and leading to a passage had been wedged. Marks of gravel were observed on the carpet. Nothing was missed. Marks were observable at the end of the garden-wall. The house is surrounded by a high wall, the greater part of which is surmounted with formidable spikes; but this is not the case at the point where the entrance was effected.

## HOW GERMANY TREATS SPIES.

THE Paris *Matin* gives its readers the following information respecting the treatment to which persons arrested as spies are subjected in Germany :—"Some five or six years ago a Belgian subject was arrested in Germany on suspicion of being a spy in the pay of the French Government. No trustworthy evidence against him was forthcoming, and the charge was sustained merely by the testimony of an entirely irresponsible individual. Nevertheless the accused was condemned to ten years' imprisonment, after having already suffered eight months confinement on suspicion. He has since been to all intents and purposes as one dead to his family. It has only been with the greatest difficulty that he has succeeded in obtaining permission from the authorities to write a few lines every quarter. In this epistle, moreover, he is compelled, under threats, to sing the praises of the regime of which he is the innocent victim. He has to herd with thieves and assassins, and although suffering from a most painful physical illness, is on no account permitted to see a physican. The Belgian Government has, it is said, repeatedly made efforts to obtain, if not the release, at all events the better treatment of this unhappy man, but in vain." The writer of the article maintains that numerous other instances of a similar kind could easily be quoted.

## THE POPE ON ENGLAND.

AT the annual dinner of the Rugby Conservative Association, Lord Denbigh, in responding for the House of Lords, said that three years ago people were saying that the House of Lords was an anomaly and that it might very easily and profitably be swept away to make room for an enlarged House of Commons ; but he believed the minds of the people upon that point had greatly changed, and that they had become convinced that the great arch of the Constitution, upon which rested its strength, would always be the Queen, the Lords, and the Commons. They could not all agree as to what particular form of religion they should profess, but all true Conservatives would agree that religion was a necessity. He believed that since a Conservative Government had been in power all foreign nations looked upon us in a different light. We were now regarded with greater respect, and in the event of our wanting allies we should find them much more easily than before. He himself recently had some conversation with the Pope, and it would be very interesting to the country to know that his Holiness said—"I have the greatest opinion of England. I feel grateful to her, and have the greatest respect for her laws and Constitution, for I see she is just, and therefore liberal ; she is strong, and all the Catholics under her rule have greater liberty and freedom than they have in any other part of the world. For that I thank and respect her, and I wish to help her to the utmost of my power wherever my influence can extend throughout the whole world. Not only can I help her in Ireland, but in the colonies and India, and I wish to do it to the utmost of my power. But I must know what I am doing. I have no accurate means of knowing now what is doing in England, nor what the English Government wishes. I have no representative. If I had a representative of England at my Court I should know what was going on and know what to do, but until I have that it is impossible for me to act." His lordship went on to say he found his Holiness really knew very little of what was going on in Ireland, and that he had no means of knowing except through the Irish themselves. He himself had mentioned this matter to a number of prominent statesmen, and he hoped and trusted that some good would come of it.

## THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 5.)

ADMIRALTY, 3rd November, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb 1870—Staff Capt C G Johnston has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Capt. Chaplain and Naval Instr the Rev F W Nicholl, MA, has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—Capt G Parsons has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Capt J G J Hanmer has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

## THE ARMY,

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 5.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 5, 1886.

1st Life Guards, Qr-mr Corpl-Major W Wragg to to be Qr-mr, vice J Govier, retired.

7th Hussars, Riding-Mr T Graham, from the 14th Hussars, to be Riding-Mr, vice R Odlum, who exchanges.

9th Lancers, Lieut M O Little to be Capt, vice F H Reynard, appointed Adjt.

Lieut the Hon'ble V R Anderson-Pelham, from the 3rd Battn the Lincolnshire Regt, to be Lieut, vice M O Little.

10th Hussars, Lieut C M Grenfell resigns his Commission.

14th Hussars, Riding-Mr R Odlum, from the 7th Hussars, to be Riding-Mr, vice T Graham, who exchanges.

17th Lancers, Capt H C Jenkins to be Major, on augmentation.

Lieut the Hon'ble L H D Fortescue to be Capt vice H C Jenkins.

Lieut C Anstruther-Thomson to be Capt on augmentation.

Gentleman Cadet A Rawlinson, from the Royal Mily College, to be Lieut. vice C Anstruther-Thomson.

Royal Artillery, Col W G Andrewes, upon the Unemployed Full-Pay List, retires upon retired pay.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols and Cols have been placed upon half pay, having completed five years service as regimental Lieut-Cols, under the provisions of Article 80 of the Royal Warrant of 10th June, 1884 :—A S Hunter, G A Crawford, T Aremberg de Moleyns, and W H Wardell.

The following to be substituted for the notification in the *London Gazette* of the 13th Aug 1886—The date of promotion of Lieut-Col H L Mitchell to that rank regimentally to be antedated to 24th Jan, 1885, such antedate not to carry back pay.

Lieut-Col M F H McCausland, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col, vice Col C H Farrell, placed upon half-pay.

Major S Simpson to be Lieut-Col, vice Col E. McLaughlin, retired.

Major J H G Browne retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Major W A Maynard, half-pay, has been placed upon retired pay.

Consequent on Major J W Bernard's removal to half-pay, with effect from the 4th Sept, 1886, the dates of promotion of the undermentioned Officers are altered to the dates specified against their names :—Major J R J Joselyn, 4th Sept, 1886, Major N P Fowell, 4th Sept, 1886, Major G R Price, 7th Sept, 1886, Major M Wynell-Mayow, 8th Sept, 1886, Capt G V Kemball, 7th Sept, 1886, and Capt E H Armitage, 8th Sept, 1886.

The undermentioned Officers to be Majors :—

Major R A Montgomery, from the Seconded List, vice J K Trotter, seconded for service on the Staff Capt H P Dawson, vice J W Bernard, placed upon half pay. Capt H W Brackenbury, vice S Simpson, promoted, and Capt R W P Robertson, vice C W Long, retired. Dated 9th Oct, 1886.

The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts :—J E Harvey, vice H P Dawson, promoted, and W R Taylor vice H W Brackenbury, promoted.

Royal Engineers, Col I M Greig (late Bombay) retires on a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Major E T Wynne to be Lieut-Col, vice Col I T Twigge, retired.

Major F G Oldham to be Lieut-Col, vice Col R G Thorold, retired.

Coldstream Guards, Lieut-Col and Col A Lambton, CB, having completed four years' service in command of a Battalion, has been placed on half-pay.

MEMORANDA.

Genl R Cadell, CB, Col, Comdt R (late Madras) A, has been placed upon the Unemployed Superny List under the provisions of Article 107 of the Royal Warrant of the 10th June, 1884.

Genl Sir J M Adye, GCB, Col, Comdt, RA, has retired upon retired pay, under the provisions of Article 106 of the Royal Warrant of the 10th June, 1884. Dated 1st Nov, 1886.

Major-Genl S H E Chamier, R (late Madras) A, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity with the honorary rank of Lieut-Genl.

The undermentioned Cols, half-pay, RA, retire upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl :—H B Maule, T A de Moleyns, and W H Wardell.

Lieut-Col and Col W J Bell, Mad SC, has been granted the temporary rank of Brigdr-Genl whilst offg as Comdt of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Major and Lieut-Col L J Oliphant, Grenadier Guards, to be Col.

Capt W G Phillimore, R A, has been granted the local rank of Major whilst commanding the Local Forces in Western Australia.

Capt C B Mayne, R Engrs, has been granted the local rank of Major whilst serving as Professor at the Royal Mily College, Kingston, Canada.

Lieut A H Van Straubenzee, R Engs, has been granted the local rank of Capt, whilst serving as Instr at the Royal Mily College, Kingston, Canada.

Lieut D R Young, half-pay, resigns his Commission.

Qr-mr, with the honorary and relative rank of Capt, S Cox, RA, has retired on retired pay with the honorary rank of Major.

Qrmr J Watkins, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), has been granted the honorary rank of Capt, in recognition of his services during the campaign of 1884 in the Soudan.

The local rank of Commissary-Genl granted in the Gazette of 19th January, 1886, to Col A Clerk, Deputy Comsy-Genl, Commissariat and Transport Staff, to bear date 23rd July, 1885, and not as therein stated.

BENGAL UNATTACHED LIST.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col P Roddy, VC, to be Lieut-Col.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut G Garnett resigns his Commission.

## THE CITY OF LONDON POLICE.

MR. ALEXANDER INNES SHAND contributes to *Blackwood's Magazine* an interesting article on the City of London Police. We extract the following passages :—

THE MOST VALUABLE SQUARE MILE IN THE WORLD

The district under charge of the Metropolitan Police is no less than thirty miles in diameter, and embraces a superfical extent of about seven hundred square miles, while the City and its liberties only cover a single square mile.

But no other square mile in the world is the centre of business interest so important, or contains such a mass of valuable property, in the shape of bullion, cash, and convertible securities. The area of the City is merely a mile ; but there are about fifty miles of streets to be patrolled, and many of them during the day-time are crowded to excess ; while after business hours they are relatively deserted. Banks, warehouses, and offices are locked up, or left in the care of a solitary watchman or housekeeper. Nevertheless, even of a night, some 50,000 souls are supposed to sleep in the City, which, after all, is considerably more than the population of many a flourishing provincial town. The metropolitan district has a population of some four millions ; and, including the business men who come up from their suburban or country residences, it may be said to send all its adults into the City each working day. In other words, there is a daily influx of about a million, chiefly of busy men. The rising tide of incessant traffic must be directed, especially where it comes in rushes or breaks into eddies, as at the great railway stations or on the bridges—about the Bank, the Mansion House, or the Stock Exchange.

THE NIGHT-CONSTABLE AND HIS DUTIES.

The night-constable is sent on his eight hours' watch at ten o'clock.

Slowly patrolling a street of shops or warehouses like Cheapside or Cannon-street, his first business is to look carefully to all the fastenings. Wind, wet, or snow, it is all the same ; he flashes his lantern on each bolt and padlock. When he sees any fastening insecure, he puts a private mark upon it, and makes a note in his memory as well. He pays special attention to the weak point through the night, and reports the matter next day to his superiors, who will communicate with the owner of the premises. Reports of such cases of neglect on the part of the owners or the servants are very common. As a rule, however, premises properly secured are never tampered with from the outside. Robberies are prepetrated, either by collusion with the persons in charge, or far more frequently by a confederate of the thieves having succeeded in secreting himself before the closing for the night. From which it follows that when house-owners are robbed, they may generally blame their own negligence. Each night the building should be searched—before the doors are secured. There are two entrances, at least, to most of the great offices or warehouses. The doors that are locked from the inside may be pronounced impregnable ; if the place is to be forced at all, it is by that which is fastened on the outside. And the surest fastening on the outside is a strong metal-strap or band over the inner lock, with a stronger padlock of intricate mechanism.

THE ORDINARY CONSTABLE.

As for the ordinary constable, he is told, when he puts on the uniform, that by activity, intelligence, and good conduct he may rise to the higher stations.

Meantime his intelligence is to some extent assumed ; for he is forwith made answerable for life and property within his beat. He is to begin by thoroughly informing himself as to its topograghy—which explains the marvellous promptitude with which anxious inquirers are directed "to take the third to the right and then the second to the left." More than that, he is expected to make a study of the inhabitants, so as to be able to recognize or identify them on occasion. In the absence of exceptional incidents to detain him, he is to walk his beat regularly, so as to be found at any given spot by any one waiting there for a certain time. He is to prevent all interruptions in the traffic, to see that pavements are duly swept, and that rubbish is regularly carted away. But he is to avoid all unnecessary interference, and to interpose when he does act with decision and discretion. Should a fire break out, he is to spring his rattle and send information immediately to the station. He has to help the ailing and destitute to the relieving officer, and to take charge of the drunken. He must never walk or gossip with a comrade ; he is told that his first duty is absolute obedience, and he is reminded that perfect control of the temper is indispensable. So, considering the trying lives they lead and the irritating conditions of their service, it will be seen that much is expected of the constables ; and in the rarity of serious complaints against them, it will be confessed that they must be literally picked men.

THE DETECTIVE.

We can imagine no career so full of emotional interest to a man of mental and physical energy, with a natural talent for the profession, as that of the detective.

It was not for nothing that M. Emile Gaboriau made his Lecocqs and his Tabarets tend irresistibly to the Rue Jerusalem. The celebrated detective has all the excitement of the Queen's messenger, who is kept perpetually on the move, changing scenery, surroundings, and climate, between Calais and Constantinople. Moreover, he is always playing a peripatetic game of chess against some clever antagonist, who is only to be checkmated by profundity of thought and promptitude of decision. And when, like a brilliant Queen's counsel, he has risen to the top of the tree, he is one of the few industrious City men who are always having agreeable outings. Not only are all his expenses paid, but for the indispensable necessities of the case he has almost *carte blanche*. On the spur of the moment he may have to take a special train, or to bid high for a bit of information which may prove invaluable. Generally, the gentlemen for whom his services are retained advance a considerable sum to begin with; while he can easily obtain any credit beyond that, as everywhere he is "personally introduced" to the police by presenting his credentials. Then, if anything beyond professional pride is needed to stimulate his energies, he has the hope of a generous gratuity in the event of success. Not unfrequently the amount of the reward is named beforehand. As to outlay, he may exercise his own discretion, on the understanding that he is to render a faithful account of his intromissions on his return, and that he is to receive no reward without the approval of the Chief Commissioner. With one exception, the account is believed to have always been fairly given in ; and that exception, though remarkable, rather proved the rule. An agent, whom the Commissioner believed to be thoroughly honest, stood on his dignity and refused any details as to the sum total of his bills. As such a breach of discipline could not be tolerated, he forfeited all claim for the repayment of any portion of them.

## THE GOSPEL OF TORY DEMOCRACY.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE, the Solicitor-General, delivered an interesting speech in Bermondsey, in the course of which he gave a most energetic support to Lord Randolph's forward policy. The following abstract gives the chief points :—

"THE MOST TREASONABLE THING UNDER HEAVEN."

There were those (he said) who went about saying that legislation was very little wanted, and that one of the best things for us would be to allow ten years to pass away without our making additions to the statute-book. From that opinion he dissented with all his might. He denounced it as at once mischievous and untrue. There was much to be done. During the last twenty years Parliament had tried to do many things and had failed, not because they were not desirable for the interests of the people, not because the members of the House of Commons were not themselves prepared to make sacrifices of time and energy to secure their purpose, but because the system under which the House of Commons dealt with the public business which was confided to it was one which had made it almost impossible to carry out the real and legitimate desires of the people. It was a grave mistake to think that legislation was not wanted. There were many things necessary to be done. He did not know a man who was actively concerned in public life who would not say, however opposed he might be to large measures of legislation, that there was one little thing that he should like to have done for the benefit of the interest, or the class, or the locality with which he was himself connected. It was those little things being left undone because Parliament had not the power and the machinery to do them which had caused the great mischief of our public life at the present time. A grievance admitted and unredressed was the most treasonable thing under heaven, and the institutions of this country were being slowly and almost imperceptibly weakened in their hold on the people by reason of defects in their administration and rule which might very easily be redressed if Parliament had only the power to do anything. The great aim of the Tory party was to deal with the institutions of the country by the reform that saves, and so avoid the revolution that destroys.

"AN IMPOTENT EXECUTIVE OR A SHAM PARLIAMENT."

Passing to the subject of Procedure Reform, Sir E. Clarke said that "the young members of this Parliament did not know by experience what obstruction really was. The late Session had not afforded a fair example of what parliamentary obstruction could be. Rather long speeches were made, it is true, and many of them had a curious family resemblance, but there was no systematic obstruction. A dozen votes in Supply were passed in a night, but if those dozen votes had been systematically and resolutely obstructed members would have been occupied in all-night sittings for a fortnight." Nevertheless, the number of Irish members had increased, and they had to face two dangers with regard to the House of Commons. "If it was allowed to go on without alteration in its procedure they would either have a feeble Executive harassed and not helped by a throng of turbulent talkers, or else they would have the temporary despotism of party administration disguised by the appearance but not supported by the reality of popular sanction. Between these two dangers he should not know which to choose. They would both lead directly to the destruction of parliamentary institutions, and to the overthrow of the throne itself. They might have an impotent Executive or they might have a sham Parliament, but whichever they had the whole fabric of our constitutional Government would be endangered."

ENABLING RULES VERSUS RESTRICTIVE.

Fortunately, however, it was not necessary for Sir E. Clarke to choose either alternative ; there was the middle course of some "courageous scheme for dealing with the regulations of the House of Commons. But he attached much less importance to restrictive than to enabling rules. When 200 members of the House of Commons joined together for obstruction or acquiesced in it restrictive rules would be of little value. They might have a law of closure simply and easily enforced. They might have a rule limiting speeches to ten minutes, but those rules would be ineffective to stop the evil. Let the House of Commons itself regulate the order of business withitc wh ih dealt, and not be subject to the unintelligent tyranny of the ballot box. Let it choose the measures with which it would deal and address itself to the bills proposed in such order and at such times as it thought fit. They would then deal very peremptorily with this obstruction."

PENELOPE'S WEB IN PARLIAMENT.

Finally, the Solicitor-General "did not hesitate to say that he was convinced that no alteration of parliamentary procedure would be of real and lasting benefit unless it was accompanied, at all events, by an abrogation of the childish and foolish rule which obliged members at the end of every Session to cast away their unfinished work and to begin in the following February to weave the Penelope's web which they had sacrificed. The Government would make, as the first business of next Session, an appeal to the House of Commons to discharge the duty which the public required of it. He did not think it would propose any alterations unless they received a substantial support from the general sense of the independent members of the House. When they had framed their proposals and made their claim on Parliament he believed that the nation, being interested in the claim, would endorse and enforce it when presented to Parliament by its general approving judgment. There was no work which could be done by them at this moment which was more required by the circumstances of the case, or which would have a better result in advantage to the nation at large."

## THE WILL OF A MILLIONAIRE'S WIDOW.

THE terms of the will of Mrs. Stewart, the widow of Mr. A. T. Stewart, the well-known New York dry-goods merchant, has been published. After making generous bequests to her brother and sisters, their children, and grandchildren, she makes her husband's partner, Mr. Hilton, who received one million under Stewart's will, and his nephew, Mr. C. J. Clinch equal residuary legatees. By a will, dated 1877, and a codicil prepared on the same day, Mr. Hilton was, as trustee, to apply his half of the estate to the completion of the magnificent memorial cathedral, to the perpetual endowment of the bishopric of Long Island, and to the endowment of two schools for boys and girls. A codicil, dated 1885, declared that these trusts having been executed, that bequest was revoked, except that Mr. Hilton "may, in his discretion, elect to furnish and endow a seminary of learning for women." A codicil, dated 1882, bequeaths to a niece, Sarah Smith, and her children, half of the half bequeathed in 1877 to the nephew Clinch. The familiar provision that whoever contests the will shall forfeit his share is strengthened by the somewhat unusual provision that the legacies shall not be payable until three years after probate has been taken out. The estate is estimated to be worth 20,000,000 dols. beyond the sum of the large charges already named. Personal bequests are made to a brother now deceased, an annuity of 20,000 dols. ; to three maiden sisters, annuities of 10,000 dols. each ; to testatrix's married nieces, Cornelia Butter and Kate Smith, 200,000 dols., with handsome sums for their children ; to other nephews and nieces, 100,000 dols., each.

## CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes | Rs. | 97 11 |
| 4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) | „ | 99 12 |
| 4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) | „ | 101 8 |
| 4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan) | „ | 101 8 |
| ½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon) | | |

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| East Indian Annuity Class A. | £1 | Nominal. |
| Ditto ditto Class B. | £1 | Nominal. |
| Ditto Deferred Annuity | £100 | Nominal. |
| 5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund | £10 | 150 |
| 5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi | £20 | 290 |

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) | Rs. 100 | 0 Noml. |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) | Paid off | |
| 6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) | Paid off | |
| 6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) | 100 | 0 |
| 6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) | 102 | 8 |
| 6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) | 103 | 0 |
| 5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) | 99 | 4 |
| 5 Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905) | 99 | 4 |
| 5 Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915) | 99 | 8 |
| 5 Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916) | 99 | 12 |
| 4½ Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) | 95 | 0 |

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4½ Per Cent. of 1881 | 96 | 0 |
| 5½ Per Cent. of 1886 | 103 | 8 |

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) | Rs. 100 | 0 Noml. |

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1888) | Rs. 101 | 12 |
| 5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1892) | „ 102 | 0 |
| 5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1896) | „ 102 | 4 |
| 5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1900) | „ 102 | 8 |

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) | Asiatic | Noml. | |
| 7 Per Cent. 1882 (1888) | Bowreah Cotton | 102 | 0 |
| 8 Per Cent. 1882 (1892) | Canal Press | 104 | 0 |
| 5 Per Cent. 1881 (1891) | Darj. Him. Ry. | 98 | 0 |
| 5 Per Cent. 1881 (1886) | Do. do. | 98 | 0 |
| 7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) | Dunbar Cotton | 98 | 0 |
| 7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) | Eastern Cachar Tea | 100 | 0 |
| 8 Per Cent. 1884 (1889) | Fort Gloster Jute | 103 | 0 |
| 8 Per Cent. ... | Goosery Jute Mills | Noml. | |
| 7 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) | Hooghly Mills | 101 | 0 |
| 7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) | Howrah Mills | 103 | 0 |
| 6 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) | do. (New issue) | 101 | 0 |
| 7 Per Cent. 1884 (1899) | Inland Flotilla | 106 | 0 |
| 7 Per Cent. 1886 (1890) | India General | 107 | 0 |
| 8 Per Cent. 1879 (1889) | Kurseong Darj. Tea | 103 | 0 |
| 0 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) | Sapakati Tea | 103 | 0 |
| 8 Per Cent. 1884 (1894) | Selim Tea | 103 | 0 |
| 8 Per Cent. 1880 (1890) | Sing & Murmah | 104 | 0 |
| 7 Per Cent. 1885 (1895) | Titaghur Paper Mills | 105 | 0 |

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight | 1 | 6 1-8 |
| Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight | 1 | 6 1-16 |
| Ditto ditto, on *demand* | 1 | 5 31-35 |
| Bank Telegraphic Transfer | 1 | 5 15-16 |
| Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight | 1 | 6 5-16 |
| Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight | 1 | 6 5-16 |
| Do. for payment, 6 months' sight | 1 | 6 11-32 |

Secretary of States' drafts last

Drawings, 17th Nov. 1886—

Average rates ... 1-6-1/16

Telegraphic Transfers 10th Nov. 1886 ... 1-5¼

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(13*th November* 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 5 per cent.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

| STOCKS. | Paid Rs. | ½ year's Divn. | Quotations Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agra Bank, Ld. | £10 | 2 p.ct. | 125 |
| Agra Savings' Bank | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 120 |
| Allahabad Bank, Ld. | 100 | 7½ p.ct. | 186 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 145 |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 5 p.ct. | 872½ |
| Bank of Upper India | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 135w |
| Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras | 75 | ...... | 5prem. |
| Delhi & London Bank | £25 | 1½ p.ct. | 170 |
| Himalaya Bank, Ld. | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 125 |
| Mussorie Bank, Ld. | 100 | 4½ p.ct. | 105 |
| National Bank of India | £12½ | 2½ p.ct. | 111 |
| Oudh Commercial Bank | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 103 |
| Rohilkund Kumaon | 100 | 4 p.ct. | 101 |
| Simla Bank Corporation | 325 | 3 p.ct. | 291 |
| Uncov. S. Bank (Agra) | 100 | 4 p.ct. | 80 |

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

| STOCKS. | Paid Rs. | ½ year's Divn. | Quotations Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agra Pressing Co. | 100 | ...... | ... |
| Agricultural Phospates | 100 | nil. | 35 |
| Alipore Coal Co. | 100 | nil. | 120 |
| Arakan Oil Co. | Rs. 9 | ...... | Nml. |
| Asiatic Jute Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | Lqdn. |
| Bally Paper Mills Co. | £10 | 5 p. ct. | 140 |
| Barnagore Jute Factory | £10 | nil. | 65 |
| Bengal Coal Co., Ld. | 1000 | 6½ p. ct. | 1,550 |
| B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares) | £10 | ...... | 10½ |
| Do. Deferred B Shares | £1 | ...... | 8 |
| Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. | 100 | nil. | 80 |
| Do. Mills Co., Ld. | £100 | nil. | 1,200 |
| Do. Silk Co., Ld. | 100 | 2½ p. ct. | 75 |
| Do. Telephone Co. | 100 | 58 p. ct. | 56 |
| Bonded Warehouse | 440 | Rs 5 p.sh | 300 |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 86 |
| Budge-Budge J. Mills | 80 | nil. | 33 |
| Burrakur Coal Co. | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 150 |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | nil. | 98 |
| Do. Steam Co. | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 100 |
| Do. Tramways Co. | £10 | y nil. | 90 |
| Camperdown P. Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | 115 |
| Canal Press Co. | 100 | 5 p. ct | 85 |
| Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) | 100 | nil. | 100 |
| Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. | 100 | 4½ p. ct. | 115 |
| Do. Woollen Mills | 50 | y 10 p.ct. | 67 |
| Chitpur Hydraulic P. | 100 | nil. | 60 |
| Crown Brewery Musuri | 100 | y 7 p.ct. | 105 |
| Crystal Ice Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | 80 |
| Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co. | 100 | 8½ p. ct. | 109 |
| Do. & K. Hotel Co. | 100 | ...... | ... |
| Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. | 100 | 2½ p. ct. | 93 |
| Do. Mining Co., Ld. | 10 | ...... | ... |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills | 100 | nil. | 28 |
| Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | 120 |
| Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. | 500 | 3 p. ct. | 385 |
| Equitable Coal Co., Ld. | 250 | nil. | 125 |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing. | 100 | nil. | 10 |
| Gobra Tannery Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | 100 |
| Goosery Cotton Mills | 200 | 5 p. ct. | 120 |
| Gouripore Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | 68 |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 3½ p. ct. | 91 |
| Hooghly Mills Co., Ld. | 75 | nil. | 28-30d |
| Howrah Docking Co. | 500 | Rs. 5 p.sh. | 115 |
| Do. Mills Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | 62 |
| India G. S. N. Co., Ld. | 100 | 2½ p. ct. | 92 |
| Jheel Pressing Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | 80 |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills | 50 | nil. | 90 |
| Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. | 100 | y 10 p.ct. | 110 |
| Lahore Tramway Co. | 100 | ...... | 130 |
| Landing & Shipping Co. | 100 | nil. | 61 |
| Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad | 100 | y 10 p.ct. | 90 |
| Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal | 100 | y 10 p.ct. | 95 |
| Muir Mills Co., Cotton | 200 | 7 p. ct. | 280 |
| Murree Brewery Co., Ld. | 100 | y 10 p ct. | 135 |
| Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. | 100 | y 12 p.ct. | 108 |
| Nasmyth's Pat. Press | 100 | nil. | 70 |
| New Beerbhoom Coal | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 94 |
| Newman & Co., Ld. | 100 | y 5 p. ct. | 90 |
| Orissa Coasting S. N. | 75 | nil. | 50d. |
| Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld. | £10 | 3 p. ct. | £11 |
| Rajmahal Stone Co. | 100 | y 9 p. ct. | 80 |
| Ramkistopore Press | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 56 |
| Raneegunge Coal Asn. | 100 | y nil. | 53 |
| Riverside Press Co. | 90 | nil. | 64 |
| R. Scott Thomson & Co. | 500 | 2½ p. ct. | 240 |
| Scindia Paper Mills Co. | £1 | ...... | Nml. |
| Do. Vendors Shares | £1 | ...... | Nml. |
| Seebpore Jute Manfg. | 100 | nil. | 38 |
| Strand Bank Press Co. | 100 | nil. | 58 |
| Tarkessur Railway Co. | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 104 |
| Titaghur Paper Mills | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 101 |
| Union Jute Co., Ld. | 75 | nil. | 110 |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | nil. | 73 |

## TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adulpore Terai (Darig.) | 100 | 4 p. ct. | ‡ | 70 |
| Amicable (Assam) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | Lqdn. |
| Amluckie | 100 | 7 p. ct. | ‡ | 70 |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) | 100 | 6 p. ct. | ‡ | 88 |
| Assam Company | £20 | 20 p. ct. | | 540 |
| Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. | 100 | nil | ‡ | 100 |
| Balasun (Darjeeling) | 100 | 5 ad.-int. | | 75x |
| Bengal (Cachar) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 30 |
| Do. contributory | 80 | nil. | ‡ | 20 |
| Bishnath (Assam) | 200 | 4 p. ct. | ‡ | 107 |
| Do. contributory | 100 | 4 p. ct. | ‡ | 50 |
| Borelli (Assam) | £10 | 6 p. ct. | ‡ | 165 |
| Burkholah (Cachar) | 100 | 6 p. ct. | ‡ | 45 |
| Central (Cachar) | 200 | 3 ad.-int | ‡ | 117 |
| Do. Terai (Darig.) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 36 |
| Chandypore (Cachar) | 100 | 5 p. ct. | ‡ | 55 |
| Cherra (Cachar) | £10 | ...... | | 50 |
| Chote Nagpore | 100 | 5 p. ct. | ‡ | 40 |
| Chumta Tea Co. | 100 | 4½ p. ct. | ‡ | ... |
| Colonial (Assam) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | Lqdn. |
| Cocheela (Cachar) | 100 | 3 p. ct. | ‡ | 29 |
| Cuttecherra (Cachar) | 100 | nil. | * | 100 |
| Darg. Tea & Cinchon | 100 | 7 p. ct. | ‡ | 127 |
| Dehing (Assam) | 90 | 3 p. ct. | ‡ | 26 |
| Dehra Doon | 100 | 5 p. ct. | ‡ | 50 |
| Dejoo (Assam) | £10 | 6 p. ct. | ‡ | 110 |
| Dessai & Parbutt (Assam) | 100 | 9 p. ct. | ‡ | 80 |
| Dhunsiri | 100 | 5 p. ct. | ‡ | 95 |
| Doom Dooma, Ordinary | £10 | 13½ p. ct. | | 136 |
| Do. do. A | £10 | 8 p. ct. | ‡ | 156 |
| Do. do. B | £10 | 15 p. ct. | ‡ | 168 |
| Durrung (Assam) | 100 | 4 p. ct. | ‡ | 34 |
| Eastern Cachar | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 31 |
| East India Assam & Cachar | 100 | 3½ p. ct. | ‡ | 33 |
| Endogram (Cachar) | £10 | ...... | | 100 |
| Gielle (Darjeeling) | 100 | 8 p. ct. | ‡ | 65 |
| Good Hope Tea Co. | 100 | 40 p. ct. | ‡ | 150 |
| Goomtee Tea | 100 | 13 p. ct. | ‡ | 98 |
| Gowhatty (Assam) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | Lqdn. |
| Grob (Assam) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 11 |
| Gyabaree (Darjeeling) | 85 | nil. | ‡ | par. |
| Holta (Kangra) | 100 | 11 p. ct. | ‡ | 72 |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) | 100 | 5 ad.-int | ‡ | 90x |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 47 |
| Hopetown | 100 | 6 p.-ct. | ‡ | 100 |
| Do. contributory | 80 | 5 p.-ct. | ‡ | par. |
| Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) | 100 | ...... | | 100x |
| Hunwal (Assam) | £10 | ...... | | 100 |
| Indian Terai | 500 | 5 ad.-int. | | 475 |
| Iringmara (Cachar) | 100 | 13 p. ct. | ‡ | 100 |
| Jetinga Val (Cachar) | 100 | 6 p. ct. | ‡ | 63 |
| Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. | £5 | 10 p. ct. | ‡ | 68 |
| Jinglam Darjeeling | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 93 |
| Jokai (Assam) | £10 | 10 p. ct. | ‡ | 130 |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 25 |
| Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) | 100 | ...... | | par. |
| Khobong (Assam) A | 10 | 10 p. ct. | ‡ | 105 |
| Do. do. B | 100 | 4 p. ct. | ‡ | 105 |
| Kornafuli (Chittg.) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 40 |
| Kousanie | 100 | ...... | | Nml. |
| Kunchunpore (Cachar) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 18 |
| Kurseong & Darjeeling | 250 | 3 p. ct. | ‡ | 90 |
| Do. contributory | 20 | 3 p. ct. | ‡ | 80 |
| Kuttal (Cachar) | 100 | 14 p. ct. | ‡ | 195 |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) | 100 | 4 p. ct. | ‡ | 33 |
| Leesh River (W. Dooars) | £10 | 4 p. ct. | ‡ | £13 |
| Longview (Dar.) | 100 | 6 p. ct. | ‡ | 60 |
| Loobah | 100 | 12½ p.ct. | ‡ | 120 |
| Lower Assam | £7½ | nil. | ‡ | 33 |
| Do. Darjeeling | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 105 |
| Luckimpore, Assam | £10 | 4 p. ct. | ‡ | 60 |
| Majagram (Cachar) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 19 |
| Mesai Tea Co. | 100 | 15 p. ct | ‡ | 101 |
| Mim Tea Co. | 100 | 5 p. ct. | ‡ | 95 |
| Mohurgung Tea Co. | 100 | 5 p. ct. | ‡ | 100 |
| Monacherra (Cachar) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 15 |
| Do. contributory | 90 | nil. | ‡ | 8 |
| Moran, Assam | 80 | ...... | | 30 d |
| Mothola, Assam | 100 | 10 p. ct. | ‡ | 80 |
| Do. contributory | 90 | 10 p. ct. | ‡ | 70 |
| Munjha (Darjg. Tea) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 50 |
| Mungledye, Assam Tea | £10 | nil. | ‡ | ... |
| New Gola Ghat, Assam | £10 | ...... | | Lqdn. |
| New Mutual (Cachar) | 30 | 10 p. ct. | ‡ | 120 |
| North Western Cachar | 100 | 5 p. ct. | | 85 |
| Phœnix of (Cachar) | 85 | nil. | ‡ | 80 |
| Pankabaree (Darjg.) | 100 | 5 p. ct. | ‡ | 65 |
| Pashok (Darjeeling) | 100 | 10 p. ct. | ‡ | 100 |
| Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. | 100 | 9 p. ct. | ‡ | 91 |
| Puttareah (Sylhet) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 60 |
| Rajabaree (Assam) | 100 | 13 p. ct. | ‡ | 57 |
| Ring Tong (Darjg.) | 100 | 7 p. ct. | ‡ | 80 |
| Rungamatee (Cachar) | 100 | 4 p. ct. | ‡ | 58x |
| Runglee Rungliot | 100 | 5 ad.-int. | | 110 |
| Sagmootia (Assam) | 100 | nil. | * | Nml. |
| Sapakati Tea Co. | 100 | 14 p. ct. | ‡ | 110 |
| Second Mutual, Cachar | 56 | 10 p. ct. | ‡ | 10d |
| Second Fallodhi | 100 | 3½ p. ct. | ‡ | 100 |
| Selim Tea Co., Ld. | 100 | 5½ p. ct. | ‡ | 58x |
| Singbulli & Murmah | 100 | 5 ad.-int | ‡ | 77 |
| Singell (Darjeeling) | 100 | 5½ p. ct. | ‡ | 61 |
| Singtom Tea Co., Ld. | 100 | 11 p. ct. | ‡ | 108 |
| Soom (Darjeeling) | 100 | 14 p. ct. | ‡ | 85x |
| Springside (Darjeeling) | 100 | 3 ad.-int. | | 87 |
| Sungoo River (Chittg.) | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 29 |
| Teendarrea (Darjg.) | 100 | 3½ p. ct. | ‡ | 62 |
| Teesta Valley (Darjg.) | 100 | 5 ad.-int | ‡ | 102 |
| Ting Ling (Darjeeling) | 100 | 15 p. ct. | ‡ | 100 |
| Tingri Tea Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | ‡ | 101 |
| Tukvar (Darjeeling) | 200 | 9 p. ct. | ‡ | 140 |
| Upper Assam | £10 | nil. | * | 15 |
| Washabarie W. Dooars | 100 | ...... | | ... |

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1886.
* Total dividend on crop of 1884.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyers.
s—Sellers.
w—Wanted.
x—Exclusive of dividend.
n—Nominal.
r—Rupees per share.
§ per cent., guaranteed for five

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

THE only movement reported in Reuter's financial telegram from London of yesterday's date is an advance of ⅛ in Consols to 102⅞, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 100⅞, 4 per cent. Rupee Paper at 73¼ and 4½ per cent. at 75¾.

In Mark Lane Wheat is said to be firm with an advance of 3d. per quarter in No. 2 Club.

COTTON in Liverpool maintains a very steady tone with more than an average amount of business doing, the sales yesterday being estimated at 12,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot prices remain unaltered, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. dearer in the near positions, 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower in the distant months. From New York prices come as previously quoted both for ready Cotton and Futures. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

| | 1886. | 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts | 63,000 | 55,000 | 60 000 |
| Three days' | 101,000 | 92,000 | 104,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept. | 2 14),000 | 2,2 3, 00 | 2,314,000 |

Here Cotton has been quite steady to-day with rather more demand on the part of shippers, which has not, however, led so far to any very large extent of business. For ready stuff buyers are prepared to accept current prices obtainable, but for Future delivery native dealers are very chary about selling, reports being still current of damage to the crop by hot winds in the Mowa and Bhownugger districts. The flowers are reported to be withering and shedding to such an extent that some people talk of a reduction of 8 annas from previous estimates, but this ultimately will probably be found an exaggeration. In the meantime, however, the natives all believe in a certain amount of damage in the district mentioned, and further say that Broach is being slightly affected by the same cause.

WHEAT is arriving more freely, and save for the completion of occasional lots for shipment, exporters are working with great caution. Dealers though have had it so long their own way that they decline to reduce their rates either ready or forward' and transactions consequently are limited.

SEEDS are dull in the extreme. The only description arriving in any quantity is Gingelly, but as as most of it is going against previous contracts there is not much pressure to sell.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay during Sunday and Monday were:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 5,666 | bales. |
| Wheat | 87,251 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 14,211 | ,, |
| Rapeseed | 8,778 | ,, |
| Gingelly | 19,681 | ,, |

In FREIGHTS there is simply no new business to report. Quietness continues the prevailing feature, but it is not unaccompanied with some degree of steadiness, owners apparently being firm regarding the future.

EXCHANGE has been distinctly weaker to-day, the Banks being all much more willing buyers than sellers, while very few private bills are available. We cannot hear that any great extent of business has been done, and in all probability we shall have a Bull in that respect until we hear hat results in Councils at to-morrow's biddings. For Ready Pap r we quote at the close:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 5 31-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 6-3 16d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 6 1-32d. | ,, |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 6 3-16d. | ,, |
| France 3 months' sight | 1·92½ | |

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quieter again, although unaltered in value. Fours we call Rs. 97⅞, Fours and-a-half Rs. 101½.

SHARES are somewhat irregular. Spinning and Weaving Mills are steady on the average with an occasional improvement of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 per share. In Press Companies Mofussils have advanced to Rs. 405 and East India and Fort Press are both Rs. 25 dearer, but Prince of Wales have receded to Rs. 405, Volkarts to Rs. 625. Bombay-Burma Trading Co. have again advanced Rs. 50, and Ice Co. are Rs. 2 dearer. Marcks and Co., Ld., have dropped to Rs. 88.

## COMMERCIAL ITEMS

THE following comparison is interesting, showing as it does what a comparatively small item in the Cotton spinning industry of the world India represents as yet. It is evidently but imperfectly developed so far, if only our mills can get into the right grooves and turn their machinery on something else than an average of 20s. in Yarns, and T. Cloths and Domestics in goods:—

Messrs. Ellison present the following as their estimate of the number of spinning spindles at present existing in the various cotton spinning sections of the world:—

| | 1886. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 42,700 0 0 | 43,0 0,0 0 | 43,000,000 | 42,000,000 |
| Continent | 22 900,000 | 22,75 ,000 | 22,6 0,000 | 22,500,000 |
| United States | 13,350,000 | 13,250,000 | 13,200 000 | 12,660,000 |
| East Indies | 2,100 000 | 2,000,000 | 1,950 000 | 1,700,000 |
| Total | 80,350,000 | 81,000, 00 | 80,3 0,000 | 78,860,000 |

The decrease of 300,000 spindles shown in the estimate for Great Britain arises from the breaking up or destruction by fire of 600,000 spindles and their substitution to the extent of only 300,000 new spindles by the erection of mills in the Oldham district.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up | Last Dividend | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 23½ ct. | 725 |
| Bank of Bengal | 12,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 860 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 615 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | ) | 6 do. | 125 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | 17½ do. | 59 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 250 | | 5 pct. | 112xd |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | — | 1,060 |
| Akola Press Co. | 85 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 500 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 430 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 970xd. |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 240 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 445xd. |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld | 0 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 160 |
| Bombay Cotton Press | 0 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 14 | 130 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 600 | 645 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 0 | 300 | 300 | 12 | 140 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 100 | 1,500 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8 500 | Rs. 60 | 1,700 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 585 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 400 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 400 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 210 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 25 | | 95 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 55 | 405 |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 60 | 490 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | .. | 117½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 600 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 405xd. |
| Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 75 | 450 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 75 | Rs 7 | 585 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | R- 12 | 1200xd. |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 50 | | 680 |
| Volkart Press Co | 150 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 20 | 625 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld. | 1,000 / 750 | 200 / 200 | 200 / 150 | 10 p.c. | 165 / 115 |
| Badham, Pile & Co. Ld. | ,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 18 | 143 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | 2 | 200 | 165 | Rs. 20 | 111 |
| Barton & Co., Ld. | .,000 | 00 | 100 | 10 2-3p.c | 14 |
| Do. New issue | 500 | | 37 | 1 2-3p.c | |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 500 | 100 | 6 p.c | 100 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 50 | 500 | 500 | 15 p. ct. | 570 |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 60 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 220 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited | 1,25 | 100 | 10 | 7 p.c. | 114 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1, | 2,500 | 1,500 | 225 | 2,475 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 2, | 62 | 375 | 45 | 625 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | — | .. | — | 6 p.c | 1 |
| Cash Bazaar | 1 | 100 | 100 | — | 12 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 500 | 100 | ... | 100 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. | 8,00 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 77 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association | 5,00 | 100 | 10 | Re. 11 | 9 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | .. | 19 |
| Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld. | 500 | 10 | 10 | ... | |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. | 4,00 | 20 | 17 | Rs. 26 | 322 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 10 | 100 | 16 p.ct. | 88 |
| Mechanics Building Co | 4,00 | 5 | 40 | Rs. 43 | 1 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 30 | 10 | 100 | 9 p.c | 80 |
| Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co. | 500 | 100 | 10 | .. | |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 5,000 | 20 | 5 | 5 & 7 | 112 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | 2 | 2 | ... | |
| Pearse and Co., Ld. | 1,00 | 10 | 10 | 8 p. s. | 47 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,00 | 1,00 | 1, | Rs. 19 | 297½ |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 8 | 101 |
| Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld. | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | — | 92 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,00 | 10 | 10 | | 55exd. |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 19,20 | 25 | 2 | Re | 7½xd |
| Treacher & Co. Ld. | 2,00 | 50 | 50 | | 1,130 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,50 | 10 | 10 | Rs. | 185xd |
| Western India Flour Mills | | 125 | 10 | 12 | 100 |
| M. M. Mody & Co | 2,000 | 200 | 20 | | 197½ |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 900 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | — | 1,100 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 111 | 5,000 | | 70 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,750 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock | .. | £100 | — | — | £100 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent | — | £100 | — | — | £100 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company | 1,308 | 1,000 | 000 | .. | 1375 |
| Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | — | 450 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 104 |
| Alfred Manf'g. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 390 |
| Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 635 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. | 871 | 500 | all | Rs. 22½ | 620 |
| Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld. | 600 | 500 | 500 | .. | 385 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 885 |
| Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 200 | 200 | — | 150 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 3,000 | 600 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 760 |
| New issues | 3,000 | 125 | — | Rs. 125 | 175 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Co. | 4,000 | 700 | 730 | Rs. 12½ | 670 |
| Connaught Mills | 840 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 610 |
| Cooria Mills | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 620 |
| City of Bombay Shares | 595 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 55 | 880 |
| Dhurumsey S. & W. Co | 3,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 5 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1, | Rs. 75 | 1,070xd. |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 50 | 5 | Rs. 25 | 690 |
| Framji Petit Mfg. Co. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,0 | .. | 645 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 500 | 50 | — | 165 |
| Hindustan Mills | 1,032 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 905 |
| Hingunghat Mill Co Ld | 700 | 50 | all | 37½ p.s. | 650 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Co | 700 | 1,0 | 50 | Rs. 2 | 860 |
| Impl. Cotton Mills Co. | 400 | 50 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 445 |
| Indian Manfg Co. Ld. | 565 | 1,00 | 50 | Rs. 7 | 1,360 |
| James Greaves Mills. | 100 | 50 | 1,00 | Rs. 25 | 605 |
| Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. | 1,34 | 5 | 5 | ..14-5-7 | 40 |
| Jewraz Bhalloo | 1,300 | 1,00 | 50 | Rs. 45 | 1,117½ |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1, | 1,0 | Rs. 30 | 950 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,60 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 30 | 825 |
| Leopold S., Blesching & Mfg. Co. Ld. | 3,500 | 1,0 | 10 | Rs. 5 | 148 |
| Madras United | 500 | 1 0 0 | 1,0 | Rs. 125 | 2,800 |
| Mahalukshmi | 650 | 1,00 | 1,00 | .. | 675 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 4,050 | 1,0 | 1,0 | Rs. 50 | 1200 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co | 5,000 | 250 | 25 | .. | 182½ |
| Morarjee Gocuidas | 1,150 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 75 | 1,445xd. |
| National Spinning | 600 | 1,0 | 1,00 | — | 410 |
| Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 1,00 | 100 | ... | 67½ |
| Narayan Cotton Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 500nl |
| New Great Eastern | 1 500 | 1,000 | 1, | Rs. 0 | 850 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 15 | 565 |
| People of India S. & W Company | .. | 25 | 250 | — | 187½ |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | — | 85 |
| Queen Spinning | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 880 |
| Ripon | 641 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 60 | 895 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,270 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. | 1,716 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 17½ | 350 |
| Sholapore Mills | 678 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 1,275 |
| Soonderdas | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 660 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 12½ | 325 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld. | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | ... | 247½ |
| Victoria Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,00 | ... | 465 |
| Western India S. & M. Company | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 30 | 790 |
| Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co. | 770 | | 1,000 | ... | 785 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Kashgar, 1,515 tons, Captain C. Gadd, arrived in Bombay harbour from Moulmein (Nov. 13, with timber.

THE s. s. Kohinur 1,935 tons, arrived in Bombay harbour from, Calcutta, with general cargo under Capt. J. Bullock. She left Calcutta on the 31st ultimo.

THE s. s. Algoma, 1,872 tons, Captain J. Ranton, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Catania and Naples. The Algoma is consigned to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., and besides the general cargo takes Mr. Watson and Mr. R. Burjorji as passengers.

## VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

23RD NOVEMBER.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Victoria | 2205 | W. Russell | A | W. & Graham. |
| ,, Belgravia | 3274 | W. H. Boothby | B | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| ,, Peshawur | 2130 | L. H. Maule | C | P. & O. Co. |
| ,, Siam | 1695 | R. F. Briscoe | D | P. & O. Co. |
| ,, Kaiser-i-Hind | | ...... | D | P. & O. Co. |
| ,, C. Graham | 1911 | T. White | F | F. Muir & Co. |
| ,, C. Sinclair | 1911 | C. E. Darby | G | F. Muir & Co. |
| ,, Arago | 1061 | H. Sutherland | H J | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| ,, Inchulwa | 1453 | G. Howe | K | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| ,, Atrato | 2066 | J. Gordon | L | F. Muir & Co. |
| ,, W. Hall | 2690 | T. Collins | M | E. Bates & Co. |
| ,, Manilla | 2585 | A. Crucianni | N | F. Bozzoni. |
| ,, Inchmaree | 1287 | F. Major | O | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| ,, Algoma | 1994 | J. Ranton | P | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| ,, Westbourne | .. | ...... | Q | J. Mackintosh & Co. |

## ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessels. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Kohinur (s) | Bullock | Calcutta, Oct. 31. |
| | Kashgar (s) | Gadd | Moulmein, Nov. 13. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Goa (s) | Lewins | Galle. |
| | Gulenar | Nanoomea | Damaon. |
| | Algoma (s) | Ranton | Catania & Naples. |

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Peshawar, for London, Genoa, &c.
,, Kaisar-i-Hind, for Hongkong and Colombo,
,, Kohinur, for Calcutta and Coast.
,, Akbar, for Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay Genera Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Ditrous Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SAFETY versus DANGER.
TO buy spectacles is easy enough, but to get properly suited is another thing. Much danger, as well as inconvenience and expense, is invariably saved by consulting a leading specialist, you are invited first to try elsewhere, and then consult Mr. N. LAZARUS, whose perfect, simple and patented methods of examination have been testified to by the greatest living celebrities.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO H. E. THE VICEROY.
No. 26, Medows-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,
WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.
As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO ROUS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

## BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MAHADOWDAS—Nov. 23, at 8 p.m., at his family residence. Kandawadi, Set Gopaldas Mahadowdas, aged 77 years. Deeply regretted.

## EUROPE.

DEATH.

MONTEITH—October 30, at Dinard, France, Kate Maria, wife of Captain John Monteith, 7th Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Risala), aged 28 years.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOILEAU—Nov 14, at Calcutta, the wife of B T Boileau, Esq., of a son.

FULLER—November 18, at Bangalore, the wife of Burrell C Fuller, of a son.

KILBY—November 15, at No 6, Short Street, Calcutta, the wife of G C Kilby, of a daughter.

MACKENZIE-KENNEDY—Nov 7, at North Lakimpur, Assam, the wife of Lieut. C G Mackenzie-Kennedy, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LOUDON—CRAWTER—Nov 17, at St Stephen's, Kidderpore, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Atlay, assisted by Rev A S Dyer, Robert Dunn Loudon, Captain, Royal Artillery, to Florence Jane, eldest surviving daughter of John Crawter, Esq., of Cheshtnut Herts.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1886.

AT the end of last month an addition of no small importance was made to the British Empire by the planting of our flag upon the island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean. The act was performed by General Hogg, the Resident of Aden, who proceeded to the island in the Penguin, and there met the Bacchante, the flag-ship of the East Indies station. It is not difficult to interpret the measure which General Hogg thus carried out at the instigation of the Home Government. Socotra is not a particularly desirable acquisition for its own sake; but its annexation is easily understood in the light of the recent operations of German colonizing societies on the opposite coast of Africa. A year ago Count Pfeile, an agent of the German East African Society, entered into relations with the Chiefs on the mainland which established a quasi-Protectorate in the interests of Germany from over a line of coast stretching from a little to the westward of Cape Guardafui to not far short of the Equator. The British annexation of Socotra is a very effective forestalling of further German enterprises in that region, and it was probably undertaken in the belief that if the British flag did not fly there some other flag soon would. We have done with Socotra what we did with Perim forty years ago, and with an almost similar purpose. The authorities do not agree in the account that they give of the island, and her Majesty's Ministers, if questioned in Parliament on the subject, would have no more information to give about it than they had to give about Cyprus when they acquired it in 1878. One account that is given of it represents it as belonging to the Imam of Muscat, with whose territory mainly it trades. We believe, however, that the suzerainty of the island resides in the Sultan of Keshin, a Chief on the Arabian coast, who collects from the Socotra Sultan a yearly tribute of a couple of hundred dollars. The Sultan of Socotra, who bears the imposing names of Ali bin Abdullah bin Salem bin Saad bin Towaree bin Afreer, has political relations with the Aden Residency, and is entitled to a nine gun salute. A few years ago he entered into an engagement with the British Government in which he bound himself, his heirs and successors, to protect any vessel, foreign or British, with the crew, passengers and cargo, that might be wrecked on his territory. For this hospitality he receives a yearly allowance of three hundred and sixty dollars. The island, which is seventy miles long and twenty miles wide, has a population of about three thousand, of whom the greater part are Bedouins, with a mixture of Arabs, negroes, and people of Portuguese descent. The low-lying belt which surrounds the island is highly productive, but the rest is rock and mountain, and Socotra, from the economic point of view, is no great acquisition. But we should not have been quite content had the Government allowed it to pass into the hands of others—a contingency which doubtless was not far off, and which they have done wisely in anticipating.

THE use of the bicycle during the recent manœuvres of the Austrian Army, and its proposed adoption by General Boulanger, recall the attempts that were made when "wheeling" first became fashionable, to introduce it into the service, and the amount of ridicule with which the idea was covered. But most new inventions appear absurd when first applied to practical purposes, and they sometimes win their way nevertheless. No country in the world is so suited to military cycling as India, with its long roads, its enormous distances, and its as as yet uncompleted Railway system. For sending messages from the headquarter-staff to the commanders of brigades and regiments, for postal service, and the thousand and one orderly duties of an army, a bicycle corps would be a cheap and efficient substitute for cavalry. The bicycles would have to be strongly built and capable of being worked with one hand, and they might require two or three more improvements, but that is a purely technical question, which could be easily overcome. Only a short time ago we heard of two Bombay bicyclists going up to Poona in one night, and riders of that description would be invaluable to a General whose telegraph wires had been cut, and who required to communicate quickly and safely with his outlying troops. The form which a cycling corps would take would probably be a combination of bicycles and tandems. The bicycle would carry the flying orderlies, while the luggage and ammunition would be carried on the composite machines referred to above. The riders could be armed with light rifles, and be thus able to defend themselves, but their duties would be primarily, on the communications and not in the fighting line. But once started, the development of such a force in India might be very rapid. It would be by no means impossible to carry a light machine gun on the machine called a "sociable," the gun being mounted on the front seat, and worked by two men on the hind seat. Or these machines might be utilized to force a disputed passage, when despatches had to be carried at speed through an invested country, by seating two soldiers armed with repeating rifles in the front seat, and two more to work the treadles from the back seat. If the front of the "sociable" were protected by a light steelplate, and the men changed their positions every two hours, a continuously high speed might be maintained for many hours through a hostile country, as the chief danger, that of a chance shot, would be provided against by the shields. Another recommendation of this kind of corps is that it would be very popular for volunteering into, and the numerous bicycle corps throughout the country might be transformed into "Cyclist Volunteers" with great ease and very little expense. A drill could be easily arranged when the units were settled, but the chief training would be in outpost duties and reconnaissance, with that absolute necessity, long distance riding. Fancy a corps that could go to Karjat and back in an afternoon's drill; it would for its own particular purposes beat all the cavalry in the world. The organisation that suggests itself as most suitable is the following:—One captain, with three lieutenants and 127 men, organized in three divisions. The centre division, under the more immediate command of the captain, would consist of one lieutenant and three sergeants, on bicycles, twelve tandems carrying ammunition and light luggage, six sociables driven by two men each, and carrying heavy luggage, and six sociables carrying four men each, as a reserve, to give infantry strength in defence, and to replace the sick and wounded in the flying divisions. The right and left divisions to consist each of one lieutenant, one staff sergeant, one sergeant, and thirty scouts, all on bicycles. This would give a total of over a hundred fighting men, irrespective of guards and casualties, and though volunteers might not care for the centre division, yet as they would be promoted to the wings in their turn, and as all non-commissioned officers would be on bicycles they would probably be reconciled to forming their corps on a practical basis, which would be impossible if all went on bicycles. The bicycles would require to have some arrangement by which they could be halted without falling, but this could easily be devised, and this corps would probably be very popular. Why should not Bombay, which is always to the front, start a cycling company in its volunteer corps? This could be done without disorganising the regiment in any way, for the cycling company might have the same relation to the corps as the mounted company, and as there are numerous cyclists in Bombay, there would be no lack of material.

THE idea of buried treasure has over and over again done good service to novel-writers; it has sometimes been not less useful to people who live by their wits. It is evidently one of these *chevaliers d'industrie* who has written "from the prison of Valencia" to a well-known resident in Bombay, asking his help, for a generous consideration, in recovering £30,000 that lies buried in an ivory box, somewhere in British India. The story that is told in his letter—in very Spanish English, by the way—is not wanting in interest. The writer introduces himself as that most interesting character in Continental romance, the political prisoner. "There are some years ago," he says, "I was obliged to leave Spain by political affairs." He went to the Philippines. But last February, desiring to see his "good and old father" once more, he set out for Europe. At Singapore an English gentleman, with the undoubtedly English name of Mr. Charles Brown, came on board only to die ten days after leaving port. In his last hours he imposed an important trust upon the homeward-bound exile, demanding of him "his word of Spanish and honourable gentleman" that he would fulfil it. The word of Spanish and honourable gentleman having been duly given, Mr. Charles Brown produced a parcel containing £600 in English bank notes, a plan, and a letter addressed to a lady in England, by whom the dying man had had a child. He was to find the ladies, and with or without them he was to proceed to India, there to find in the place indicated in the plan an ivory box containing diamonds and bar gold of the value of £30,000. For his services in recovering the buried treasure he was to receive one-third of it; the rest was to go to the two ladies. For further help in the quest the dying man commended the writer to a Bombay gentleman, for whom, however, no share in the treasure was assigned. Having thus provided for those who were nearest and dearest to him, Mr. Charles Brown turned his face to the wall, and died. The faithful executor of his dying desires went on to England, only to find that one of the two ladies of whom he was in search had died, leaving her daughter, a beautiful young lady of nineteen, in great poverty. Had he been wise he would have set out for India at once; but his filial instincts were his ruin. Going to Valencia to see his father once more, he was recognized by a policeman, was prosecuted for sedition, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. Here the writer had better be left to tell his own tale: "Now with gold I can obtain that this twelve years of prison be exchanged for the same time of exile out from Spain and his possessions that is my liberty, and Miss Brown has determined to go in British India with the plan to find the buried treasure. But we find us without the necessary money for the voyage, and Miss Brown has said me that I write you hoping you as a friend of his father advance the necessary money for her voyage." There is no need to carry the story any further. Any one, however, who would care to go treasure hunting with the beautiful Miss Brown, and who is willing to pay for the excitement, is welcome to the name and address of the gentleman to whom the money for the expenses of her passage to India is to be sent. Meantime she must pine at the gates of the prison of Valentia, and thirty thousand pounds worth of diamonds and bar gold must lie hidden in somebody's compound in British India.

MR. F. MORRISON, Officiating Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, has succeeded in investing the report for 1885-86 on the external land and railborne trade of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, with an amount of interest that such productions do not usually possess. The report would, however, have been more valuable if Mr. Morrison had offered fuller explanations of the expansion and contraction of the trade in particular kinds of goods and articles. Still the report, so far as it goes, is useful and interesting as showing the progress of the Presidency in material prosperity. It is a noteworthy fact that whereas the entire trade of the Presidency having regard to bulk, increased from 63,278,796 in 1884-85 to 68,852,187 in 1885-86, there was a falling off in the value to the extent of nearly three-and-a-half lakhs of rupees. The decrease appears to have occurred in the internal trade, and is attributed to the smaller imports of intoxicating drugs other than opium, the trade value of the latter commodity having remained the same in both years. The wheat trade is growing at a rapid rate, and will soon become as important a source of wealth as the trade in cotton. Some idea of the magnitude of the wheat trade may be obtained from the fact that the value last year was Rs. 3,80,69,199, against Rs. 3,73,91,300, and the quantity 13,636,726 maunds against 11,807,779 maunds. It is a significant fact, and one that is not very favourable to the prospects of Karachi as the Port of the Future, that the imports of wheat from the Punjaub have more than trebled, the figures for 1885-86 being 1,836,309 maunds. The imports from Rajputana, Central India and Berar were more than doubled, while those from the North-West Provinces and Oudh were quintupled. These was, however, a falling off of nearly 3,000,000 maunds in the quantity of the grain from the Central Provinces. The report does not attempt to give an explanation of these fluctuations, though of course it is easy enough to guess at the causes which have been operating to produce them, even where we have no exact information.

THE movement which Mr. H. S. King, M.P., has set on foot in the interests of the uncovenanted servants of the Government of India has not been brought to an end by Mr. Horace Davey's discouraging opinion that they must take their pensions at rupee rate, and that there is no remedy for their grievance. Mr. King proposes to submit the matter to the House of Commons, as a question it may be presumed of bare equity, the decision on their legal claims having gone against them. Accordingly a meeting of people interested will be held in London shortly with a view of preparing for Parliamentary action. It will be no easy matter to awaken the interest of Parliament in the grievance of what is virtually an unrepresented class, and this constitutes a special reason why the members of the service at home and in India should support Mr. King's action by every means in their power.

## THE VICEROY AT THE CAVES OF ELLORA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ROZA CAMP, Nov. 21.

MANY have spoken and written of the world-famous Ellora Caves, situated close to that city, amongst the Hills called Roza. Antiquarian, poet and dreamer may each have their individual taste gratified during a stay in this place, which it would not be too high flown to call an animated picturesque poem. There are quaint nooks to be found hidden away in thick foliaged recesses, where the quiet dead of centuries ago lie reposing at one's feet. Charming ere the sunlight has passed away to pass through a garden of tombs on to the oriel ruined window, and gaze down on the scene that opens before you, called the "Fairy Tank." A high moss-grown wall with hundreds of steps encircle the still pool. The scene in its quiet reposeful grandeur has a mournful majesty. The night winds rise, and in the distance is heard the long wailing cry of the call to evening prayers. A hundred legends are to be poured into your listening ear of the tombs that here abound, where the Emperor Aurungzebe and the *fakir* sleep side by side. Civilisation seems never to have disturbed this city, throngs of pilgrims and fanatics have passed through those battlemented walls, strange weird fancies come into one's mind when told tales of wonders made by genii, and somehow the present seems stepped backward into the past, and with folded hands and child-like faith you are in mystic fairy land once more.

And now to a faithful description of the preparations that have been carried out so well for their Excellencies' arrival. The roads have been newly made (a want long felt), and the broad pathway leading up to the bungalow made level and smooth. Rows of tents occupied each side, with footpaths separately cut out leading to them. Street lamps reminding one of London were erected, and as soon as the sun went down the dozens and dozens of lamps were lighted. The bungalow was pulled down in many parts and re-built, and a new ceiling constructed for the verandahs. The rooms were all tinted a pretty French grey, and a gorgeous carpet was spread in the drawing-room. One of the side rooms was turned into an office. Much care and thought had evidently been spent on every little detail. A *shamiana* erected outside led into the spacious messing tent. Dinner was served on Saturday night punctually at half-past eight. The table was decorated with numberless fairy lights of every hue. Lady Dufferin, finding the drawing-room tent somewhat cold, returned to the bungalow, where the ladies of the party accompanied her. Her Excellency seemed tired and retired early.

Yesterday, Sunday, Lord and Lady Dufferin again visited the caves, where her Excellency took some more photographs. Daulatabad was visited in the afternoon, a careful interest being shown by the Viceroy about the old fortress. His Highness the Nizam's carriage awaited their Excellencies opposite the church in cantonments. It was not til half-past seven that the thunder of the coming carriages was heard. The illuminations commenced from the extreme end of the cantonments. It is difficult to describe a scene that was replete with native splendour. I suppose nothing could be more wonderfully effective than passing through a ruined archway you burst upon the city—a city indeed with a new garment of light, awaking as it were by the touch of a magician's wand to life and splendour. All that was unlovely was hidden. The entrance on one side to the city is somewhat steep, and you see as it were in a basin of coloured flame the city open before you. Hundreds of figures in picturesque multi-coloured garb assemble in one dense crowd, that parts asunder in the peculiarly phlegmatic manner we usually find in natives. On, then, amidst cries and shouts of warning, while the tottering old man is pulled from danger and you find yourself at last within the precincts of the gardens. It has been named the large Barradarri, but the real name is the Settlement Office, where the dinner was held. The contrast of the dimly lighted groves where the gurgle of rippling water could be heard was essentially beautiful when turning away from the shadowy arcade you faced the palace-like structure that glittered as if thousands of gems had been cast upon it. The eyes which had to become accustomed to the radiance against the white found relief in the mellow colours that swung from every branch of every tree. Punctually at a quarter past eight their Excellencies, accompanied by Major Lord William Beresford, drove up to the door of the corridor, where all the guests were assembled, in his Highness the Nizam's carriage. The dinner was passed over quickly, in as short a time as possible. Afterwards his Excellency conversed with the guests with whom he was acquainted, and shortly before ten there was a general adjournment to the Revenue Offices, where the display of fireworks was to take place. Passing through a corridor carpeted in right regal fashion, a sheet of water with fountains dropping their pearly spray spened before you. Running round it was the gallery balustraded. The fireworks were magnificent—Catherine wheels whirled continually, fire balloons were sailing in the air, and a continued ceaseless roar went on as the whole sky was illuminated with the coloured fire. Loud applauses broke out. One of the prettiest devices of all was a gondola set on fire whizzing along the water. However, it would be too tedious to particularize each illuminated event.

Lord and Lady Dufferin retired about eleven o'clock. The salute that was not fired yesterday, as it was Sunday, woke all the echoes of these grand old hills at half past six this morning. As I write the salute is being fired by No. 3 Field Battery as their Excellencies whirl past on their way to Nandgaum, which they expect to reach by six o'clock this evening.

Lord and Lady Dufferin have expressed much pleasure at viewing the curious sights of Ellora, Daulatabad and Aurungabad.

The guests present were Colonel and Mrs. Havelock, Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Captain and Mrs. Turner, Lieutenant and Mrs. Montanaro, Captain Adye, Major Johnston, Miss Hayter, Dr. Mallins and Lieutenant Whittall.

## THE *STAR IN THE EAST*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter I gave some reasons for doubting the correctness of the sketch which the author of the *Star in the East* has given of the state of the country and public feeling when Lord Lytton made way for Lord Ripon in the summer of 1880. I do not pretend that I possess his opportunities for judging, nor do I deny that he must have had some serious motives for placing so alarming a picture before the world; but I adhere to my conviction that statements which depend largely on esoteric evidence, on evidence which the public has no means of controlling, are not properly relevant to the pleas for constitutional change which the author sustains, nor likely to produce conviction in the minds of unexcited readers. He is convinced, as I am not, that the present autocratic Government of India is so hateful to the immense majority of the Indian people, that a terrible catastrophe is imminent, unless "the only remedy, the introduction of a popular element into the government be honestly and boldly adopted." The Indian people, he thinks, is "still loyal to the British Crown, and still believes in the ultimate success of its appeals to the justice of the British nation," but has long since lost all faith in the specious professions of English statesmen and Indian administrators. From these it now appeals to the nation, or in other words to the popular electorate of England, of whom it would not be incorrect to say that three-fourths of them are absolutely ignorant of Indian history and the present facts and conditions of Indian society.

If the Indian Government has really so signally failed in the task which it has undertaken, and is now as hateful to the people as the writer thinks, the concession of representative institutions would in my judgment be the first step in a revolution, a revolution which might under certain circumstances be as anarchical and destructive as that of France in the last century. I cannot therefore follow the author in his belief that the "modified form of representative government" for which he pleads will avert the catastrophe which looms so menacingly in his pages. The arbitrary Indian Government, which has made itself so hateful to the people, would be in a position as uncomfortable, I should think, as that of Charles I. when he met the Long Parliament in the dark November days of 1640. The Indian people would be feeling now, as the English people felt then that the day of retribution had come at last.

It is on other grounds that the plea for constitutional changes must be based if it is to win a hearing in England or as I believe in India. The abstract argument in favour of representative government is also one which carries no conviction with it, and must resolutely be put aside in serious political discussions. The circumstances of India are so totally unlike the circumstances of those countries in which representative government has proved a success that all arguments drawn from that source must seem puerile and unreal. On this point I am entirely in agreement with the retiring Governor of Madras, although, as I have before explained, I have no sympathy with the extreme and indeed defiant Conservatism of which he has constituted himself the spokesman. Indeed, I should say that his own career in his southern Satrapy, or rather the discredit and unpopularity into which the Madras Government presided over by so able a man has fallen, furnish one of the most convincing arguments desirable in support of changes which I and others have advocated solely on the ground that they bring the Government into closer relations with the people, preserve it from some lamentable blunders, and above all modify its temper and bearing towards those classes and persons in whose hands our own past policy has lodged a power which is constantly growing, and whom too many of our administrators, I fear, treat with a contempt which is as unwise as it is ungenerous. It was one of Lord Ripon's most conspicuous merits than he had always in view the altered conditions which our own policy had helped to create, and sought to harmonise these as far as possible with the existing institutions of the country, and the fundamental necessities of Indian Government. That he made some mistakes in this attempt was inevitable; but his mistakes were slight in comparison with those of the Anglo-Indian public, both official and non-official, mistakes of which the full fruits have not yet been reaped. History will certainly trace the rapid growth of a national Indian consciousness and a capacity for national co-operation for national end, to the Anglo-Indian agitation against the bill which bears Mr. Ilbert's name, and most of all to the insults heaped alike on the Indian people and the head of the Indian Government at that time by orators and penmen, with at least the tacit approval of the great majority of the Anglo Indian community. When English officials complain of the growing insubordination of the educated classes in India let them remember who have been and are again ready to be the most effective teachers of that insubordination. The author of the *Star in the East* draws a striking picture of the "extraordinary revulsion in popular feeling produced by Lord Ripon's reign," which I quote because I think it is in the main a true picture, and because it affords a favourable specimen of our author's vivid and impressive language:—

Lord Ripon came—and as night mists before the rising sun, as a nightmare at a friend's rousing touch, so before his simple, manly, trustful honesty, so at his kindly sympathetic words, vanished, as if by magic, the danger that had loomed so tremendous amidst the national discontent.

At last we had a true man—one who in good sooth desired nothing better than to do his best for us and for India. *All* English statesmen, therefore, were not, as his example proved, mere frauds and specious wind bags, full of empty and lying promises and professions. The good Empress who had sent us at last one honest Viceroy might send us more like him. Despite the unsympathetic attitude of the officials of whom we chiefly had experienced, there might be, there must be, other true and good men in England who, when they came to know how sad our case was, would see us righted. The race of noble philanthropists who abolished slavery in the *West* Indies was not extinct. Here at least was one true-born English nobleman, bent, in good earnest, on seeing equal justice indifferently dealt out to black and white. There was still a hope then. There could not be only one such man. It was for us to reach the others, and then, perhaps, slavery in the *East* Indies also might be, in time, abolished.

The extraordinary revulsion in popular feeling produced by Lord Ripon's reign can only be compared to what we once witnessed when visiting England. For weeks past a bitter north-east wind had parched heaven and earth, binding all things in an icy shroud—a haze of gloom hung everywhere, and all was dumb and motionless as in the country of the dead. The night closed in, in a darkness oppressive as a ponderous Pall; at midnight 17° of frost were registered. A brilliant sunrise ushered in a balmy spring day; a warm south wind, laden with perfume, breathed upon the rigid lake. By noon the ice was all rotten. By sunset it was fast disappearing, and when next day, fervid as one of summer's own children, awoke us, the waters were dancing free, dimpled with ten million fire flashes, and singing in rhythmic ripples around every point. Water fowl splashed and sparkled on the sunny wavelets—green tassels were sprouting on every bush, while on the banks—

"Where scatters oft the earliest of the year
By unseen hands, are showers of violets found"

primroses and other tender blossoms smiled through their dew-tears on the rising day. Everywhere the hum of insects, the songs of birds, the distant sounds of sheep bells, mingling with the myriad voices of renewed life, rose like a golden hymn of praise and joy. A single day had slipped by, and where late all had been gloom and bitter frost and death-like stillness, now all was sunshine, song and happiness.

There are some readers, I fear, of the *Bombay Gazette*, who will smile contemptuously at this enthusiasm. They will persist in their irrational belief that a ruler who makes himself as beloved as Lord Ripon did can only do so at the expense of English interests, as they understand those interests. For myself, I believe that Lord Ripon's policy and character produced a most noticeable and not yet exhausted effect in promoting a feeling of loyalty to the Sovereign and confidence in the British Government. Moral causes, I know, count for nothing with some of our modern political materialists, though many of the most stupendous political revolutions which have happened in their own life-time might teach them, if they were capable of learning anything, how shallow and presumptuous their favourite doctrine really is.

In some of my letters on political and social questions I have spoken favourably of the growing interest in political questions shown by the more instructed portion of the Indian community, and expressed a hope that this class might be able to co-operate more effectually than they have now the opportunity of doing with the British Government, whose interests are in many respects so obviously identical with theirs; and also become the pioneers of those social changes which the Indian people must submit to embrace if they hope definitely to emerge some day from their present feeble civilisation which must condemn them in the actual modern world to be the subjects of stronger and more enterprising races. But some of my native readers have inferred from these statements that I was indifferent to social reforms, or even regarded with a kind of æsthetic complacency some of the ancient and apparently ineradicable evils of Indian society. Other readers, European and Native, have represented me as a revolutionary agitator prepared to work for the most subversive changes in the existing political institutions of India. Both impressions are erroneous. My political instincts are certainly more Conservative than Radical, though I confess without hesitation that for the so-called Conservative party in England which is now under the control of one of the least instructed and most reckless of political innovators, I have little sympathy and still less confidence, and I still entertain the opinion which I expressed in the letters which I addressed to you during the agitation on the Ilbert Bill that India requires a strong Government, and that so far as I can see, it is only her connection with England that secures to her that primary condition of all moral and material progress. But I also hold, as I held then, that autocratic Government is by no means so smooth and easy an affair as many people suppose, and also that a country in which a free press and a liberal education have been granted to, some people would say forced on its subjects by the Government, cannot be governed by the methods which serve for countries where these elements are absent. I hold also that some concessions to the sentiment of nationality, to the national self-respect of the Indian people, are necessary if we wish to antcipate the growth of a national sentiment far more intense and untameable than anything which exists now. For these reasons I look with favour on some of the proposals contained in the pamphlet which I have been discussing, and think that the time is opportune for their consideration when the present Head of the Indian Government is in favour of bringing before a Parliamentary Commission the views and claims of the Indian people with respect to these and kindred topics.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 21. W. WORDSWORTH.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Great Powers are now exchanging views in reference to the proposal of Russia that Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia be appointed Prince of Bulgaria.

## GENERAL KAULBARS.

General Kaulbars has arrived at Constantinople.

## SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff has arrived in London from Egypt.

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and others are preaching a crusade in Ireland against the payment of rent, unless an abatement is made and those evicted are reinstated.

## ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice was safely delivered of a son this morning. Both mother and child are doing well.

## DEPARTURE OF SIR GRANT DUFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

H. E. Sir Grant Duff will embark in the homeward mail steamer from Bombay on the 8th proximo, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Forster Webster and Captain L. Forde, Aide-de-Camp. He will leave the steamer at Suez, when Mr. Webster will bid him farewell, and, accompanied by Captain Forde, he will then proceed to Cairo and Jerusalem. After a tour in the Holy Land, he will return to Europe, and proceed leisurely across the Continent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel arrived here yesterday morning, two days before the contract date.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay left here yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Verona, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Orion from Hongkong left here for Bombay to-day at noon.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 3½ |
| The Manchester market has been firm. | |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 73¼ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 75½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 102⅛ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 103⅞ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes | 109⅞ |
| Bar Silver | 47 |
| Exchange on India 60 days' sight | 1s. 5 13-16d. |

Arrivals—Knight of St. John and Knight of St. George.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 78·4 |

TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 73·5 |
| 10 a.m. | 78·8 |
| 2 p.m. | 84·3 |
| 6 p.m. | 83·1 |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via [illegible] perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang Cable continues interrupted. The section Elephant Point-Penang is perfect.

YESTERDAY H. E. the Governor paid return visits to three more of the native Chiefs now in Bombay, in the following order:—The Rajah of Dharampore at 5 p.m., the Rana of Porebunder at 5-15 p.m., and the Chief of Bhore at 5-30 p.m. At the residence of the Rajah of Dharampore, the 21st Regiment N.I. furnished a guard of honour for the reception of the Governor. On the occasion of the visits to the residences of the other two Chiefs, a guard of honour was dispensed with. Salutes of seventeen guns each were fired from the saluting battery on the arrival of his Excellency at and departure from the residences of the Chiefs.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Gopaldas Madhavdas, a leading member of the Kapole-Bania caste, and eldest brother of Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhavdas, which took place last night at the family residence in Bazaar-gate street. The deceased had joined his brother Mr. Vurjeevandas in the many charitable endowments of the latter, and died at the age of eighty years.

A TELEGRAM from Lisbon states that Rear-Admiral Augusto Cezar Cardoso Carvalho, the new Governor-General of Goa, left Portugal for India on the 10th instant.

THE Hon'ble T. C. Hope arrived at Goa on the 9th instant, and was received on board the steamer by Senhor Ubalde da Costa Campos. He proceeded to the Government House and visited the old city of Goa, returning *via* Marmagoa. A salute of eleven gunswas fired in his honour from the Fort of Reis Magos.

WE hear that H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh has made the liberal donation of Rs. 10,000 to the funds of the Anjuman schools. This is in addition to the sum of Rs. 3,500 subscribed by H. H.'s Vazir, Bahamuddinbhai, when he was lately in Bombay, so that the total amount contributed by the State of Junagadh is Rs. 13,500. The amount required for the Anjuman schools is very large, about two lakhs of rupees, and we trust that the generous example of the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh will be followed by the other chiefs and nobles of India, so as to place the Madrasai Anjumani Islam on a solid and permanent basis.

RAMCHANDAR RAO GOPAL, the Chief of Jamkhandi, accompanied by some of the officials of his State, paid a visit yesterday to the Institution for deaf-mutes at Grant Road. The Chief was recieved by the Principal of the Institution and the Rev. J. McDonough, S.J., and conducted throughthe several classes of the school. Ramchandar Rao takes a deep interest in education, and is known to be one of the most progressive and enlightened rulers in the Southern Mahratta Country. He expressed himself as much gratified with the results of the training which the children have received, and promised his warm support towards advancing the interests of the Institution.

THE Hon. Mr. Scoble, Q.C., Legal Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, visited the High Court yesterday. Mr. Scoble sat for some time on the Bench conferring with Mr. Justice Bayley at the Sessions Court.

MANDALAY is said to be very full of people just now. Trade is improving, and many new houses are being built, indicating that renewed confidence is being inspired in the people.

THE telegraph wire towards Bhamo is being constantly broken by wild elephants. The wire will now be carried across the Irrawaddy and along the right bank.

A RAILWAY Survey party, under Lieutenant Baddeley, will complete the survey between Maytela and Yemethen. Construction from Mandalay, however, cannot begin till more officers arrive from India.

THE expectation that the expedition to the Ruby Mines would be opposed by the lessees under Theebaw, who claim hereditary rights, is being realised. The expedition, which is under Colonel Cubitt, of the 43rd Goorkhas, consists of two companies of the 51st Regiment, one company of Welsh Fusiliers, the whole of the 43rd Goorkhas, two companies of Sappers, and two guns, the total strength being 1,000. A party under Captain Barnet, R.E., reconnoitred to Samadoung, 40 miles from Kyan Nhyat, and then returned. A strong party under Major Skene, of the 43rd Goorkhas, afterwards began road-making for a tramway. The advanced guard was attacked on the 18th instant, some 20 miles inland, and two sepoys were wounded.

REUTER has informed us that Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., at the instance of Mr. H. S. King, M.P., has given the opinion that the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service have no legal remedy for the loss they are sustaining by the shrinkage of their salaries through the depreciation of the rupee. Mr. King's case depended mainly on a sentence in a compilation of rules called the Civil Pension Code. In this it is stated in reference to the Resolution of 1870, which regulates the pensions of the Uncovenanted Service, that "where pensions are stated in sterling the equivalent is meant at 2*s.* per rupee." "It might be held, however," remarks an up-country paper, "that as this was no part of the original resolution, it cannot be held legally binding. Even if it were so held, it need not be interpreted to mean that all pensions were to be paid at par. Until quite recently it has been the custom in official reports to transform rupees into sterling at par, no matter what the rate of exchange; and the above sentence probably merely meant that the pensioner would get such and such a sum in sterling were the exchange at 2*s.*"

COLONEL FILGATE has returned to duty as Accountant-General, Public Works Department, the Finance Committee's inquiries being concluded. Mr. Macdonald, Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, goes to Burma next week for special duty at Mandalay.

IT is announced that consequent on Major-General Sir Charles Gough's transfer to Lucknow, Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson will command the Allahabad Division temporarily until the vacancy caused by the transfer of the Duke of Connaught to the Bombay Command can be permanently filled. Colonel G. N. Channer, 14th Sikhs, will act as Brigadier-General at Rawal Pindi, *vice* Brigadier-General Sir J. Hudson, who succeeds to a First Class Brigade on the promotion of Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon to Major-General. It may be stated that Colonel Channer has been selected because three or four officers senior to him for Brigades are not at the present moment available.

GENERAL CHESNEY, Military Member of Council, goes to Burma by the next mail steamer from Calcutta. He will meet the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Charles Bernard at Mandalay.

THE total revenue of the Government of India for the first three months of the current official year amounted to Rs. 20,120,000, against Rs. 20,21,43,000 in the corresponding period of last year. Land revenue alone fell off by Rs. 39,54,000, and the net traffic receipts of the guaranteed railway companies by Rs. 16,96,000. These decreases, however, are counterbalanced by increased revenue under other heads. The gross earnings of the State Railways for instance improved to the extent of Rs. 40,97,000, while the receipts from opium were Rs. 9,32,000 more than in the first quarter of 1885-86. The total revenue, however, has fallen off by Rs. 9,41,000. But this decrease in revenue is more than counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1,06,98,000 in expenditure, which has fallen from Rs. 20,99,20,000 in the first quarter of last year to Rs. 19,92,22,000 in the corresponding period of the current year.

COLONEL KUHLBERG, Russian Commissioner for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, has reached Tiflis, and M. Lessar is expected to return to St. Petersburg at the end of November.

INTELLIGENCE received at Tiflis from Merv states that 146 versts of the Merv-Cuardjui section of the Transcaspian Railway have been completed.

IT was Sir Alfred Lyall, it appears, who ordered the demolition of Neil's Arch at Lucknow, a work of improvement which the Allahabad paper denounced as gross vandalism. Sir Alfred's predecessor in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West—Sir George Couper—was a widely different man the writer of the "Lucknow Despatch" on the occasion of his visits to the city as Lieutenant Governor used regularly to hoist the flag on the Residency with his own hands.

THE *Times* recently published a telegram from St. Petersburg on M. de Miklouho Maclay's scheme of founding a colony in New Guinea under the Russian flag. A St. Petersburg correspondent says: "I am now able to state that a Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has rejected M. de Miklouho-Maclay's proposals as impracticable. Russia needs to colonise her own vast territories before helping her sparse population to emigrate beyond the seas. This is probably the end of these efforts to raise the double-headed eagle among the Papuans."

COMPENSATION for dearness of forage will be paid to all ranks of Native Cavalry in the Bombay Presidency in receipt of less than Rs. 200 per mensem, whenever the aggregate monthly cost of the keep of horse and pony, on the scale entered in the margin, exceeds Rs. 13-8-0 per mensem. Commanding Officers are required to feed their horses on the cheapest description of grain locally procurable, consistent with their maintenance in good condition. Commanding Officers should certify the quantity of grass brought in monthly by the grass-cutters, and deduct this from the total quantity required for the regiment, charging grass only for the number of horses and ponies actually provided with this ration by purchase.

SOME idea of the progress of the free trade movement in England may be obtained from the fact that at the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a resolution, declaring that, after waiting in vain for more than 40 years for other nations to follow England's free trade example, the time has now arrived for her to reconsider her position, was only negatived by a majority of one. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Houldsworth, M.P., said the great difficulty in dealing with this question was that gentlemen who advocated a change in the policy of this country with regard to import duties did not tell us exactly what it was they were going to propose. His own conviction at the present moment was that if they would just look at home and see where Continental nations were beating them, and then set to work with English pluck and courage to beat the foreigner, they would have found the true remedy for the evil. The Chamber ultimately negatived the resolution, 21 being in its favour and 22 against it.

THE *Saturday Review* comments as follows on the case in which it was mulcted in £300 damages and costs for libelling Mr. Charles Williams, the well-known war correspondent:—

It is a good principle to bow to the decisions of law, whatever they may be. We, therefore, bow to the decision of the law in the case of Williams *v.* Bresford-Hope. We shall not—as we might do from the tenor of Lord Coleridge's summing up—attempt to disturb the verdict of the jury. At the same time we are bound to say that we are in total ignorance of the exact fault for which we are punished. It cannot be for imputing to Mr. Williams the action of consulting private soldiers; for that he has admitted. It cannot be for imputing mutinous conduct to Mr. Williams; for we did not do this. It must, therfore, be for suggesting that it is contrary to the discipline of the army that a civilian should on active service consult private soldiers as to the courage and conduct of their chiefs. We shall duly mark this admonition; we shall consider that comment on conduct which seems to us likely to damage the discipline of the army is forbidden; and if this prohibition will not conduce to the public advantage, we at least are guiltless.

THE *Official Messenger* of St Petersburg publishes a letter from Kashgar, dated Oct. 22, confirming the intelligence of the occupation of Kanshut by the Kashgarians. The letter explains that the territory of Kanshut was formerly subject to the rulers of Gilghit, who on their side were under the suzerainty of the Khan of Kashgar. At a later period the Kanshut territory was divided—one portion, with the town of Nagara, remaining tributary to Gilghit; while the remainder, with the town of Chunsa, placed itself in vassalage to China, and sent to the Taotai, in Kashgar, a small annual tribute in gold. It is the latter portion of Kanshut territory which has been occupied by the Kashgarians. The letter proceeds to state that, although Kanshut has not been entirely under the supremacy of China, it is believed by some Chinese officials that the occupation announced above will have an unfavourable effect upon the relations between China and England. It is added that, according to rumours which have reached Kashgar, similiar ferment prevails among the inhabitants of the districts bordering on the Hindoo Koosh in favour of union under one administration as in former times.

## ENTERTAINMENT TO THE RAO OF CUTCH.

AN evening entertainment was given yesterday to His Highness the Rao of Cutch at Davar Hall, Breach Candy, by the Cutchee inhabitants of Bombay previous to His Highness's departure for his own territories. Preparations for the occasion had been made in a grand style by the reception committee appointed some days ago at a meeting of the Cutchee inhabitants; and the members of the committee as well as the honorary secretaries, Mr. Khimjee Jeewa and Mr. Abdullabhai Laljee, may be congratulated on the skilful organisation which made the entertainment in all its details a thorough success. No better place could have been selected for an entertainment of such a character. Davar Hall, with its extensive garden grounds, with its spacious verandahs and reception rooms, and its convenient ante-rooms, as well as the approaches to the building, was brilliantly illuminated with the electric light supplied by the *Bombay Gazette* offices, and with massive chandeliers and candelabra, while myriads of smaller lights picked out the main outlines of the premises. Bunting and Chinese lanterns were tastefully put up in places where they appeared to the best advantage, and contributed to bring into prominence the festive character of the rest of the arrangements. The appointments of Davar Hall, were in consonance with the character of the entertainment which it was the object of the Cutchee residents to organise for their princely guest. Several well-executed transparencies formed part of the decorations. The main transparency, with a likeness of the Rao, with the inscriptions "God bless His Highness the Maha Rao of Kacch" and "Welcome to His Highness the Maha Rao of Kacch" on the outside and inside, respectively, surmounted the front entrance gateway. Further on, in the compound, facing each other, were two more transparencies with the inscriptions "Welcome to His Highness the Maha Rao of Kacch" and "Long live His Highness the Maha Rao of Kacch;" while over against the porchway was another transparency with the Royal coat of arms and the inscription "God bless the Empress." The band of the Marine Battalion, stationed in the compound, played a selection of music during the evening. The Rao, with Rana Jalumsingbjee, the Dewan Motilal Lalbhai, the Assistant Dewan Runchorbhai Oderam, His Highness's Bombay agent, Mr. Mansookhram Soorajram, and Messrs. Fazulbhai Visram, Joomabhai Lalljee, Chuttorbhooj Morarjee, Vuudravandas Purshotumdas, Khimjee Jewa, and others, stood in the lower verandah to receive the visitors. H. E. the Governor, with an aide-de-camp, arrived at 10-15 p.m., and was condially welcomed by the Rao and the members of the reception committee. With His Excellency the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Lord and Lady Rosebery came over from Government House. Among the other gentlemen present were:—the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. A. R. Scoble, Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, the Hon. Forbes Adam, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, C.S.I., Professor Wordsworth, Professor Pedraza, Colonel Walcott, Captain Wray, Messrs. Walter Lang, W. M. Macaulay, H. Curwen, Rienzi Walton, F. L. Charles, T. J. Bennett, C. Ormiston, N. Spencer, J. Leask, Rev. Mr. Mackichan, Rev. Mr. Cooper, W. Williams, J. W. Smith, M. Follet, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Dr. Langley, Dr. Sidney Smith, Captain H. Morland, Captain Allan Russell, Messrs. Kirby Johnson, Frank Chalk, F. A. Little, Smethon, J. Baird, A. M. Gubbay, S. D. Sassoon, L. R. W. Forrest, D. Gostling, T. Lidbetter, R. Gilbert, Rev. Father Willy, Messrs. W. Mulock, C. A. Turner, C. P. Cooper, A. W. Seabrooke, T. C. Kirkpatrick, W. Unger, J. G. Gell, S. Jackson, J. Griffiths, J. P. Cornforth, F. W. Stevens, H. A. H. Payne, H. Gill, A. Breul, J. Marshall, J. R. Duxbury, Dustoor Jamaspjee, Dustoor Peshotum B. Sunjana, the Persian Consul General for India, H. H. Aga Jenghi Shah, H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, Messrs. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Tribhowundas M. Nathoobhoy, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Jaibhai A. Sett, M. H. Khan, Jehangir Murzban, Jehangirsha E. Cohiyar, Nowrojee D Khandallawalla, Oriental Translator to Government, D. N. Wadia, Javarilal Umiashunker, F. R. Vicajee, L. N. Banajee, S. N. Cooper, N. R. Ranina, H. N. Vakil, Ghellabhai Haridas, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, J. C. Cama, Peerbhoy K. Pudumsey, Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, Rahmoobhai Allana, Sulleman Abdool Wyed, Cumroodin Tyabjee, Amiroodin Tyabjee, K. R. Cama, K. N. Kabrajee, Virpersad Tapipersad, Gokaldas Parukh, Dinsha J. Parukh, Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Jehangir Hormasjee, S. B. Barocha, Manockjee Cursetjee, Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, Dhunjeebhoy F. Patel, Hajee Zenail Abadeen, E. R. Khote, Wamon Abbajee Modak, Vijbhokundass Atmaram, Dinsha P. Kanga, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Mooljee Bhowanidas, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Dr. J. G. DeCunha, Dr. P. C. DeSouza, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. H. D. Pesikaka, Dr. K. R. Viccajee, Dr. R. N. Khory, &c.

On arriving in the reception hall, His Excellency the Governor introduced several gentlemen to the Rao. About a quarter of an hour was spent in the interchange of social amenities, after which about a dozen seamen, the "dusky gems" of H. M. S Briton, went through a programme of song, dance, jokes, conundrums, dialogues, &c. Later on, an adjournment was made to the refreshment *buffets*, which were very liberally furnished. After the presentation of garlands and bouquets of flowers the party broke up about midnight.

## THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under section 8 of Act XXIII. of 1886, an Act to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, a conciliator, empowered by the local Government in that behalf, may at his discretion direct the parties to an application made to him for an amicable settlement of their reciprocal claims to present themselves in person before him at the time and place named by him. If the parties so directed fail to do so, they shall, the section declares, be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code (relating to non-attendance in obedience to an order from a public servant). Now, my own experience of a district in which the Relief Act has been in force for the last six years, leads me to say that the conciliators appointed under the Act are, generally speaking, uneducated and indiscreet, and are, therefore, in my opinion, not quite worthy of being vested with such increased power. This matter was duly represented, through your columns, to the Government of India when a Bill for amending the Act was under their consideration, but I regret to say that the representation so made has failed to weigh with them. I would, therefore, ask the local Government, through the medium of your paper, to be pleased to see no unworthy and undeserving conciliators are empowered to exercise the power contemplated by the first clause of the section quoted above.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. D.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

THE following orders, under date 19th November 1886, have been issued by the Quarter Master General:—

A wing of the 12th Bombay Infantry, consisting o not less than 400 rank and file, will be moved by rail from Poona to Bombay, for duty at the latter station from the date of departure of the 24th Bombay Infantry until the arrival of the 17th Bombay Infantry from Quetta.

2. One company of the above wing will proceed to Tanna by rail on the 29th instant, to relieve the detachment of the 24th Bombay Infantry at present stationed there; the latter, on relief, will move by rail to join its head-quarters at Bombay.

3. The remainder of the wing of the 12th Bombay Infantry will move to Bombay on the 30th November, and together with the detachment at Tanna, return to Poona by rail on relief by the 17th Bombay Infantry.

4. All arrangements to be carried out by the General Officers Commanding Poona Division and Bombay District.

## THE DECCAN COLLEGE, No. II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter on the subject I tried to show that Government did not aim a blow at higher education. I also pointed out that the contemplated transfer of the Deccan College was based on the best educational and national motives. In this letter it is my object to show that the story of the Dakshina Fund as narrated by the opposition is a myth, and that in making the transfer of an old institution to a new body, Government is taking sufficient care to secure efficiency and economy as well as permanency. Government has not lost sight of the high value the public attach to the uninterrupted continuance of the oldest institution, and it is determined to see that no change, howsoever necessary, will, in the least, jeopardize the institution. In your issue of Saturday last you have published a very sensible article on the subject, and I feel sure that article of yours will remove a good deal of misunderstanding. But I think further attempt is necessary. The work before the friends of higher education is much greater than that of removing a misunderstanding, they have not only to remove the misunderstanding but they have also to popularize a movement which the Government of Lord Reay wishes to initiate. This movement, in the words of the Education Commission, is "to afford encouragement to private effort to show what is the very utmost it is able to accomplish." In initiating and carrying out to success such an important movement Government is taking upon itself a very great responsibility, and in meeting it Government is very naturally anxious to secure public support and co-operation.

The subject of "what the future of the Deccan College should be" came before Government about a year ago, when the acting Principal of the College brought to the notice of Government the pressing necessity of strengthening the teaching staff. The increasing numbers of students in the Government Arts Colleges, and the inability of Government to find additional funds for engaging more professors, suggested the necessity of ascertaining if private enterprise could not be called upon to assist Government in the matter. The only native agency then available was that of the Deccan Education Society and the responsible advisers of Government commenced to make inquiries about the constitution, strength and capacity of that agency. It would have been wholly unbusiness-like to ask the Society to supply the required information, and the information was therefore sought from persons who, from their relations with the Society and the outside public, were in a position to say something with definite certainty. It was at once ascertained that the Society, though it possessed all the elements of vitality and permanence, would have to toil on for some years before it can have a full developed Arts College of its own. In its endeavours to develop its Fergusson College, it was ascertained, Government will have to take not quite an insignificant part. What the Society possessed was a strong and efficient teaching staff, willing to work *in the Society's institutions* on such remuneration as the Society's funds may afford. The difficulty which Government found it impossible to remove, did not thus exist in the case of the Society, and it occurred to Government that the Society should be invited to co-operate in finding out the best solution of the problem of higher education in the Deccan. That this was the case can be easily seen from the conditions which I learn have been pretty nearly agreed upon. It is said that the present staff of Professors in the Deccan College would remain and the Society would be called upon to supply the Professors whose chairs are or may fall vacant. Thus the College would be the Society's College only very gradually. This arrangement, however, immediately relieves Government of the call for grants-in-aid of the higher classes which the Society wanted to open in the Fergusson College. Such an arrangement would lay Government open to the charge of stunting the growth of a cheaper and useful institution: but a provision could be made against this by stipulating that the Fergusson College may open its higher classes immediately it is found that the higher classes in the Deccan College are inconveniently crowded. Such a contingency is not expected during the next four or five years, by which time the finances of Government will be easier, and when it may be convenient to favourably entertain an application for grants for the Society's higher classes. At present the number of students in the higher classes of the Deccan College is just sufficient; and if the Society open higher classes in its college, the inevitable result of such a course would be to make the numbers in the Deccan College thinner, so that the way to the closing up of the Deccan College would have been paved. The arrangement then is just in the interests of the Deccan College, and not prejudicial to them, as the opposition supposes.

One or two speakers at the Sarvajanik Sabha meeting, to protest against the abolition of the Deccan College, appeared to be very strong on the necessity of having one or two Englishmen as Professors in the Deccan College. In insisting upon this point, they, in the heat of their enthusiasm, were carried too far. If the teaching of European Professor cannot give us men like R. B. Ranade for hundred more years, I should rather make that a point for doing without such Professors than for engaging them. Without entertaining any prejudices against the other classes, I hold that Bramins, and especially Deccan Brahmins, do possess the capacity of becoming the best English Professors, and R. B. Ranade has, to the everlasting credit of the Brahmins, practically proved that. The only difficulty in the way is that for one reason or other in these days we have not in our Colleges English Professors of the highest type. In the days of Rao Bahadoor Ranade, they had such professors, and the fruit of their labors could be had too. But I do not like to dwell upon a point that must come to personalities. I made inquiries on this point, and I have it on the best authority that the Society is so very desirous of availing itself of the benefits of the services of a European Professor, that it was the initiative of the Society, that Government has promised to give the Society a salary grant-in-aid of the employing a first-class Oxford or Cambridge man. Government thought it superfluous to make this a condition because it could see that the Society would have a European Professor even if Government did not specially provide for one. As to the point of permanence I have spoken at length in my last letter. It now only remains for me to say what provision Government has made for the permanent continuance of the Deccan College. I learn that the first provision which Government wishes to make is to declare to the people in the most unequivocal terms that, if the D. E. Society should show signs of failure, Government would maintain the institution in an efficient condition by such means as may then appear to Government to be best suited for the purpose. I am sure a responsible public body like the Sarvajanik Sabha, or the Presidency Association, would not be so mean as to say that people should place no faith in the assurances of Government. But I know there are individuals who do say that. To such I have one reply to give. If Government can break its solemn promises, and will do so a few years hence, in order to do the mean act of closing the Deccan College, is there anything now that can prevent Government from closing the Deccan College from the 1st of January next? If Government is afraid of public opinion to-day, there is reason to suppose that it shall have to be so much more in future. But I would leave such sceptics alone.

I began this letter by saying that I would speak on four points; so that there now remains only one point—that of the Dakshina Fund. I find that speakers at public meetings in the different cities have very carefully abstained from charging Government with breach of faith. It is the Sarvajanik Sabha only that looks upon the affair in that light. The Graduates' Association is much more moderate, and says that the withdrawal of funds from the Deccan College would be a resumption of the old Peshwa's grant. Mr. Lee-Warner has given such a alucid account of the origin and disposal of what is popularly known as the Dakshina Fund that it is impossible that there can be two opinions as to the Sarvajanik Sabha's story of the fund being a myth. The writer of the Sabha's memorial could not find anything in the whole affair that would justify a protest, and he therefore evidently invented a story for himself, and said it by stringing together detached sentences from old official reports. In this way official reports can be made to say anything. I am sorry I have this unpleasant duty to perform, and I would only suggest that those who care to see if Government is committing a breach of faith in the matter of the Dakshina Fund, would do well to read Mr. Lee-Warner's account of it given in the latest report of the Educational Department. Neither in the times of the Peishwas, nor under our British rulers, was any fund set apart for particular purposes. The payment of Dakshina to learned Brahmins was a charge which as successors of the Peshwar our rulers had to continue; and as lapses occurred the savings were applied to purposes of education just as additional grants would be. Evidently the case of the Dakshina Fellowships is confounded with the fund, and all sorts of assertions are made about it. I would however like to put the best charitable construction upon the memorial, and understand my Poona friends to say that they would not like Government to reduce the grant on higher liberal education here in order that the same money may be applied for meeting the wants of Guzerat and Sind. In putting forward this argument the memorialists are only cutting the ground under their own feet; for, by narrowing their own circle of vision, they ask others to limit theirs, so that the Sindhis and Guzeratis may well refuse to assist us with their moneys when we go to them for help. It is just this spirit which Government would see, and rightly, too, suppressed. People may if they like become selfish, but Government cannot favor one part of the Presidency to the prejudice of another. It has not done so, and would not do so in future. The Elphinstone College at Bombay and the Guzerat College at Ahmedabad already receive a subsidy from the so-called Dakshina Fund, and there is no reason why the Sindhis should not have it. I have already explained that Government does not wish to reduce its expenditure on higher education. What it means to do is to adjust it and make it in the most economic way.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 22. ONE WHO KNOWS.

## ACTION FOR SLANDER BY AN OFFICER.

### SINGULAR DISCLOSURES.

IN Queen's Bench Division on Nov. 4 before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury, the case of Alexander *v.* Windham was heard. This was an action to recover damages for slander, and the defendant, by his pleadings, denied uttering the words complained of; and he also pleaded privilege, and that the alleged slander was true.

Mr. Lockwood, Q. C., Mr. Gainsford Bruce, and Mr Charles Mathews were for the plaintiff; and the Solicitor-General and Mr. M'Clymont for the defendant.

Mr. Lockwood, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said that his client was a subaltern in the 10th Regiment of Foot which was now in India. In January, 1885, he was a member of the Road Club, the main object of the establishment of which was, no doubt, the playing of cards for considerale stakes. Mr. Windham, the defendant, was a gentleman of considerable property, and he also was a member of the Road Club. Both the plaintiff, the defendant, and other gentlemen were in the habit of playing baccarat there, and the stakes appeared to have been considerable. On a particular night in January Mr. Alexander was banker, and Mr. Windham lost £550 to him upon that occasion. Thereupon Mr. Windham was anxious to increase the stakes, but Mr. Alexander refused to risk all his winnings upon a single game, whereupon the defendant left apparently very "huffed" by this refusal, but without having made any complaint. Soon afterwards he made a statement to persons whom he bound to secrecy, to the effect that the plaintiff had cheated at baccarat. The next morning Mr. Alexander was visited by the Chevalier De Rola Walski, who was manager or proprietor of the club, and the consequence was that Mr. Alexander, having in that way heard the imputation that had been made upon him, and the author of which he could not trace, wrote a letter resigning memborship of the club. In the first instance the plaintiff sued Mr. Legge for publishing the slander, and he having given the name of the defendant as his authority, the present action was commenced.

The examination of Mr. Harold Alexander, the plaintiff, which had been taken in India, was read. He said that he was a lieutenant in the 2nd battalion of the 10th Regiment; and he became connected with the Road Club, which, during the Goodwood week of 1884 had premises at Brighton. He also said that when the defendant had lost £550 at baccarat he wished to play for £250. Further the plaintiff stated that he never in his life played cards unfairly. In cross-examination, he said that in January, 1885, he was 24 years old, and had no fixed income beyond his pay; but he also had what his parents gave him. He was further cross-examined at length as to other gambling transactions, and a variety of other circumstances. He said that he had joined the Cocoa Tree Club and won on one occasion there £1,750. The most that he had played upon one *coup* was £150. His winnings at the Road Club was from £1,200 to £1,300, including some money which had not been paid to him. The balance of his winnings during the fortnight at Brighton, he believed, did not exceed £450 to £500. When he played with Mr. Windham he believed that he was within a fortnight of his majority. He had heard that he was well off; but he did not know what his means were.

Mr. Wellesley Sale was the first witness called, and he claimed, to affirm as a Positivist; but in the course of a long discussion as to whether he came within the terms of the statute, he stated that any oath which he might take he should consider to be binding upon his conscience. He was, therefore, sworn. He said that he had been a member of the Road Club, but he could not tell whether this was in January, 1885. The Road Club was in Park-place, at St. James's. He played baccarat there, but very little indeed. He was almost certain that Mr. Windham banked on one occasion. In his estimation the playing was high on the occasion in question. Mr. Alexander, as banker, refused to allow Mr. Windham to play for high stakes, and he thereupon got up and left the room. Before the defendant left, he said to the witness something to the effect that he objected to Mr. Alexander's style of play. This was said aside. When Mr. Windham left, Mr. Alexander still continued to play for about two hours. Some time after this he was with Mr. Alexander at the Comedy Theatre, and he saw Mr. Windham there. These two met upon friendly terms so far as he could see. In March he drove back from Hendon with Mr. Windham, and they had a conversation Mr. Windham said that upon the occasion now in question, he distinctly saw that Mr. Alexander had a number "9" of cards under his notes upon the table, and that he (Mr. Windham) considered himself cheated. The witness said he believed that he was under a misapprehension, and he tried to induce him to withdraw the imputation, for he was perfectly certain that his friend, Mr. Alexander, was innocent of anything of the kind. At that time he knew Mr. Windham much better than he knew Mr. Alexander. He certainly saw nothing unfair in Mr. Alexander's play, and the witness and six or seven other gentlemen went on for several hours.—

Cross-examined: Among the six or seven gentlemen who remained after the defendant went away were Mr. Safford and Mr. Edlin. The witness belonged also to the Cocoa Tree.—Any other Club? Oh yes; the National Liberal (laughter). This was some time after. He did not join the Cocoa Tree or the Road Club for gambling purposes.—They are gambling clubs? The world says so.—And you are not in a position to contradict it? Well, no. He introduced Mr. Windham, a friend of his, to the Road Club.—Do you know that when you introduced him he was only 20 years of age? He did not know that; he did not know at that time that Mr. Windham was a ward of the Court of Chancery. The witness played very little at the Road Club. He lost, he believed, about £20. He should say that the occasion in question was not the first time that Mr. Windham had been at the Road Club

Mr. Francis Oswald Edlin said that he was a solicitor in Lonsdale-chambers, Chancery-lane. On the 6th January, 1885, he was at the Road Club. He was the solicitor to the club, and was very often there advising with the proprietor. He believed that he was there the whole of the time when Mr. Alexander and Mr. Windham were playing.—Mr. Justice Denman: Were you playing yourself?—Yes. He saw nothing in the play of Mr. Alexander that attracted his suspicion or attention.—Cross-examined: The Chevalier De Rola Walski was proprietor of the club. The witness advised him when he purchased the club. The witness sat at the table talking with those about him and not taking much interest in the game.—Mr. Justice Denman: Can you, while others are playing for hundreds, play for £1? Oh, yes.—Mr. Justice Denman: A most accommodating game; it seems to suit everybody (laughter). What is the smallest sum you can play for? Ten shillings.

Mr. William Wightman Wallis was sworn.—Mr. Lockwood: What are you? Nothing at all. He lived at Bowes Park, Wood-green. He had been secretary to the Road Club prior to January, 1885. He was at the club on the night of the 6th January, and was playing. He sat nearly opposite Mr. Alexander. He saw nothing that attracted his attention, or excited his suspicion. He remembered Mr. Windham proposing that the stakes should be increased. Mr. Alexander declined at first, and then Mr. Windham left. Mr. Alexander then retired. The witness was playing the smallest stakes that he could play. The Chevalier De Rola Walski asked the witness who proposed Mr. Alexander as a member of the club. He said that some of the members objected to his style of playing.—

Mr. Frederick Safford was the next witness.—Mr. Mathews: What are you? Nothing; no profession, no business. He was a member of the Road Club, and was there on the night in question. He saw nothing improper in in the conduct of the plaintiff.—

Mr. St. John Wontner, the solicitor for the plaintiff, proved that he had made every effort to subpœna the Chevalier De Rola Walski and Captain Wellman, who had been secretary to the club, but had been unable to procure their attendance.

The Solicitor-General, in opening the case for the defendant, said that, while he relied upon the plea of privilege, he would also prove his plea of justification.

Mr. Frederick Windham, the defendant, was then called. He said he came of age in April, 1885, and until then was a ward of the Court of Chancery. In the latter part of 1884 he was living in London, and met Mr. Wellesley Sale, whom he had first known at Cambridge. In December Mr. Sale introduced the witness to the Road Club. He had never heard of Mr. Alexander before he met him there. Upon the night in question he lost all the loose cash that he had about him—perhaps £20 or £30—and then the plaintiff kept an account between each bout. The witness had never before that night played baccarat at the Road Club, and he thought it very strange how they managed the whole business. They made up the cards behind the screen; and they dealt them from their hands instead of from the table. He thought that he saw Mr. Alexander do something wrong in fumbling with the notes and things on the table just in front of him.—Did you see anything else? I distinctly saw him take a card from out of his notes and put it down instead of taking the card from the pack. He put it down on the baccarat. He had two tents down, and it was a nine that he brought from under his notes. He should have taken the card from the top of the pack. The witness, when he sat beside him, looked and thought that his cards under his notes were exhausted, and therefore he asked him to go double or quits, because he did not think that he had another card to swindle with (laughter).—What happened then? He did not care to do it.—The witness left the table, and meeting Captain Wellman outside the door of the room that they had played in, asked him to take his name off the books at once, and also to send him an account of any money he might owe. He said he had seen something unfair. Others came up, and some conversation on the subject took place, the Chevalier De Rola Walski being present. Captain Wellman told him the next day that Mr. Alexander had resigned his membership of the club. About a week afterwards he met Mr. Alexander on the stairs at the Alhambra, and he said, "Hallo! Mr. Windham, when are you going to pay me that money you owe me?" The witness said he did not know, or something of that sort.

His lordship summed up, remarking that the transaction which had led to the action was a low and dirty one, which had taken place in a low gambling club, which, he was happy to say, no longer existed.

The jury retired, but, having intimated that they were not likely to agree, his lordship suggested that the verdict of the majority should be taken or a juror withdrawn. The learned counsel on both sides, however, objected to either of these courses, and eventually the matter stood over.

## ARCHDEACON FARRAR ON THE POET BROWNING.

WHEN the Browning Society was first established, there was a great general prophecy made that it was not possible for such an institution to exist for five years. These five years are now complete, and the first meeting of the session 1886-7 has been held at University College, where Archdeacon Farrar lectured on Robert Browning before a crowded, appreciative audience. Archdeacon Farrar began by referring to Browning as to one of the greatest poets which our century has produced. For fifty years he has written, and what he has given to us is not a book but a whole literature. No poet except Shakespeare has painted such life-like portraits. He borrows his pictures from all parts of the world, from every passion of which the heart is capable; but, above all, from love in every one of its Titanic complications. His delineations sweep from heaven to hell, and at the name of Browning a whole world of character sweeps before our vision. There is hardly a part, hardly a situation, on which he has not thrown the light of his splendid genius.

One of the objections to Browning is that he is fond of the abnormal; but he has no tendency to revel in the horrible for its own sake. His interest in characters lies solely in the fact that they are human, and all things human are interesting to him. In "The Ring and the Book," that poem which in form is absolutely unique, one of the most striking features is that on the dark back-ground the three characters, which are among the grandest and most beautiful in English literature, are those of Pope Innocent XII., the priest, and Pompilia. Robert Browning is, again, with the exception of Shakespeare, our most subjective poet. While representing a person he becomes, for the time being, indentified with the character, and if we would understand the poet who is ever struggling towards the ideals of Plato, we must keep in view this subjective dramatic element, and we should thank the poet who sees the divine in the human. But Browning is not only subjective for by his very capacity for the subjective he becomes objective, a fact which appears in many poems, aboveall in "A Woman's Last Word," and it is interesting to contrast the pure self-sacrifice in this poem with the intensity of hatred in the soliloquy in the Spanish cloisters. Unmelodious and obscure he has been called, and it must be admitted that his double genitives and his t's and b's and r's and s's are sometimes harsh, but he can also be melodious with cadence almost perfect. And if he is not always melodious, it is because to him sound is subsidiary to sense. He builds his poems of rough marble blocks, he does not carve them in jewels, and he feels that the strength of poetry should be in the thought not in the form. If Browning is obscure, it is because he deals with the eternal conflict in which the soul is rent asunder. Many of Browning's nature-pieces rank among the best in English literature. He is not content to be a mere scene-painter, although some of his are equal to Wordsworth's; but he works with an aim, and to him nature is nothing but a thought of God reflected in man.

After an eloquent exhortation to a good life, Archdeacon Farrar pointed out the aspect of Browning's moral teaching. If any poet has no such teaching, he is no poet. Browning is didactic; but there was never, nor ever will be, true poet or artist who was not. Robert Browning's views of man and life are nobly optimistic; evil to him is never absolute; and not only is he intensely human, but he is nobly masculine, a poet of hope, conscience, truth; but, more than all, the poet of love, the highest of which is conjugal love, which again is swallowed up in divine love. The lecturer concluded by saying that the Church of the future need not wait for its poets, and Browning is a deeply religious poet, the essence of whose religion is to believe in God and live a life in His presence, and who feels the divine as deeply as even Thomas à Kempis felt it.

The lecture, we may remark in conclusion, was first delivered to an American audience in Archdeacon Farrar's recent tour in the States, and we are not surprised to hear that three days after the lecture, every copy of Browning in the place was sold out.

## DICKENS'S "GOLDEN DUSTMAN."

MR. JOHN BRAYE, a member of the Kensington vestry, communicates the following interesting particulars of the dustman's calling to the *Metropolitan*:—

The scavengering business is the most healthy of all the occupations of the people. I lately applied to the Registrar-General for a return of the death-rate among this class of the community, but, by some oversight, there is no tabulated information on the subject, although in London there are over 30,000 men and women engaged in the business. As there is no published statement, I wrote to the Registrar of a town with 172,000 population for their return for 1885 of deaths of scavengers and dustmen. He officially replied that, to his surprise, there was not a single death last year, but this year one had committed suicide. Out of the number of men employed in the town there ought to have been six deaths according to the average; this seems strange, as many of the men are old when they drop down to this kind of employment. As to the healthiness of the calling, I have the authority of a gentleman descended from a long line of dust contractors, and a near relation to Mr. Boffin, immortalized by Dickens in "Our Mutual Friend" as the "Golden Dustman." He attributes it to some properties thrown off by the burnt coal, and thinks that the doctors who prescribe charcoal have only stumbled on a small portion of what it is capable of doing. This gentleman, who is still slightly connected with the rust business, I will call Boffin, junior; he was well acquainted with the great novelist, made a large fortune in the family business, devotes his time, and, I should think, a considerable sum of money, to the study of natural history (his place is a sort of zoological and botanic garden combined); and he is as conversant with Darwin and the great men of science as he is with the best means of making money out of dustbin refuse. So, such is the force of habit, that he has set aside a corner of his park for the neighbouring townfolks to shoot their dust. He says he likes the smell: it reminds him of old times; and he looks on it as a sort of "family tree:" the only objectors are his sons, when they run down with their college friends to see him. The story told by Dickens is substantially correct. Mr. Boffin had one daughter; she was sought in marriage by a gentleman of aristocratic connections. On the wedding morn the "golden dustman," instead of coming down with a big cheque, to the dismay of the gentleman, said the only present he could make the bride would be one of his dustheaps. The bridegroom accepted, as he thought, a bad bargain; but he sold it to the brickmakers for £10,000.

## MANCHESTER AND FREE TRADE.

THE Manchester correspondent of the *Times*, writing under date November 2, says:—A majority of one for free trade in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is a kind of triumph that admits no doubt of more than one explanation. From every point of view it must seem more or less unsatisfactory to local disciples of Cobden, but some are as eager as ever to have the occurrence represented as unlike as possible to the "moral" victory which their opponents claim. In the first place, the vote given on Monday was a vote of little more than two score members of a body numbering perhaps 700 or 800, and of whom 670 were qualified to vote on the occasion. Secondly, the vote was not definitely upon the merits of free-trade policy, but upon a proposal simply to reconsider the question after 40 years of experience alleged by some to have been disappointing. Allowance is also urged for the fact that a large portion of the meeting, and possibly the larger portion, had left the room before the vote was taken. It was a quarterly meeting, beginning in the forenoon, and it may very well have happened that many preferred to go on 'Change about their daily business rather than await the end of a discussion which it is so common and so reasonable to treat as obsolete. All that need be said on this suggestion is that, if the great majority of the freetraders in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are now-a-days content to absent themselves, leaving the fair-traders to muster their whole force on the field, the mental disposition of the former must be very different from that which characterized their predecessors on the same spot, who fought such strenuous fights for the ascendancy of their principles that a disruption of the Chamber itself was one of the results. Without going to that extreme, the Chamber of Commerce of to-day might reasonably have insisted on such adjournment of the voting as would have saved it from imputations of being either a snatch division, or a testimony of the apathy with which the efforts of fair-trade advocates are regarded. Before the discussion began the president had made some remarks upon the smallness of the subscribing body of the Chamber when viewed in comparision with the magnitude of

the population and commercial interests of the district. Probably a similar criticism on its composition might have been offered at almost any previous period in its history. Those, therefore, who would console themselves for retrograde economical symptoms in its debates by supposing it to have become a less representative or respectable body than formerly are on more dubious ground than other observers who point with pride to the vigour with which actual upholders of free trade on Monday maintained the theme that it was all the better for free-trading England (her producers at least) that her foreign rivals continued to handicap themselves with protection.

## THE POLICE OF BERLIN.

An interesting description of the Berlin police system is given by a special correspondent of the *Journal des Débats.* He says:—

Baron von Richtoffen, President of the Berlin Police, combines in his person the duties which in Paris are divided between the Prefecture of the Seine and the Prefecture of Police. He not only looks after the safety and health of the public, but has under his surveillance the streets, markets, and buildings, besides being responsible for public decency (*la police des mœurs*). In relation to the Berlin municipality, which, by its excellent financial manaement, has shown itself worthy of the considerable administrative autonomy which it enjoys, the President of Police exercises certain rights of control. He represents the State in its relations with the commune in the first instance, and is the organ of the executive power. The municipality bears a large share of the police expenditure, paying for the uniforms of the sergents de ville (Schutzleute), and providing the buildings in the various localities where they are stationed. The State provides the pay of the men. That of the fire brigade comes out of the municipal funds; although the firemen, like the Schutzleute, are under the orders of the President of Police. The sergents de ville are only employed during the daytime. At night the capital is confided to the care of watchmen (*veilleurs de nuit*) who wear a distinctive uniform, and are provided with a whistle and a sabre. These men are on duty from ten o'clock at night till five or six o'clock the next morning; the final hour varying according to the season of the year. they number 500. The effective strength of the sergents de ville is 3,500, of whom about fifty are mounted. All the sergents de ville are old subordinate officers of the army and are of a certain standard height. They must have passed nine years in the army, and employment is given only to those who have distinguished themselves by good conduct, zeal, and assiduity. They are respected by, and live on good terms with, the civil population, although their manner occasionally betrays their military training, and is not exempt from brusqueness. The Berliner submits by force of habit to the injunctions of the sergents de ville and on military parade days one constable is sufficient to keep a large number of spectators in order. The *morale* of the corps is good; because the men know that they are supported by both the public and the superior authority. The latter punishes all faults and negligences on the part of the force and protects it when it is in the right. The sergents de ville are under the orders of one colonel, eleven captains, ninety-three lieutenants, and a certain number of subordinate officers. The town is divided into sixty-four districts. At the head of each district is a lieutenant of police, who has control over two subordinate officers, two telegraphists, two writers (*expeditionnaires*), twelve sergents de ville, and one agent of safety (*Agent surete*). The district is subdivided into small sections, each of which is confided to a sergent de ville. The captain of police exercises supervision over several districts which form his arrondissement, or charge.

In addition to this out-door police, which sees to the execution of laws and regulations and maintains order in the streets, there is a police of safety, whose mission is to discover the authors of crimes and misdemeanours, and to keep strict watch over the dangerous classes, so as to prevent as far as possible the perpetration of offences against person and property.

The head of the Police of Safety is Count Puckler, who by his own request has also charge of the department relating to public decency. The relations between abandoned women and criminals are such as to render necessary the co-operation of the two branches of the force. The agents of safety wear ordinary civil dress, and when they visit dangerous quarters carry a revolver. The latter privilege has recently been granted to them in consequence of some serious encounters with armed criminals. The possession of a revolver is calculated to give the agent a greater degree of assurance; but he is strictly forbidden to use the weapon except in the last extremity. As I have said, an agent of safety is attached to each commissionship, without counting those of the central brigade. The district agents are specially charged with the surveillance of dealers in old clothes, pawn-brokers, and all suspected persons having a fixed domicile. The town is divided for the purposes of this department of the force into eight arrondissements, each of which is under the direction of a commissioner.

The division of labour, which is so marked a feature of the Berlin police force, is carried down to the dangerous classes.

The ordinary Berlin criminal attaches himself to a speciality, and rarely departs from it. For instance, a pickpocket would no more think of breaking into a house than he would of stealing linen from a garret or pilfering from a cart. Crime being thus concentrated, greater ability is required on the part of the professional thief. This calls for a corresponding amaoun of cleverness in the police, and accordingly speciaists are employed. One functionary will occupy himself entirely with cases of housebreaking, another with thefts, from furnished apartments and night lodging-houses, a third with swindlers and gamblers, and a fourth with bullies, etc. The same division has been followed in the Criminal Album, which I was able to examine and which naturally is very interesting. Its usefulness is proved in this way. When a person comes to complain of having been robbed he is shown the photographs of thieves specially addicted to the particular form of robbery. It often happens, however, that when the individual who has been identified from his photograph is arrested, the prosecutor is unable to clearly recognize him. Very curious is that portion of the album devoted to the wretched characters who live by extortion (*chantage*), of whom there are no fewer than a thousand in Berlin. You see there several photographs of beardless youths who have appeared as *figurants* on the Boards of the Berlin theatres. The *service des maacurs* is carried out with extraordinary vigour in Berlin. The unfortunates are hunted down and their existence made intolerable. All public ball and cafes-concerts must close at midnight, and these women are hardly permitted to frequent the Viennese cafes. Berlin has long had an evil reputation for the number of its bullies; but a great many have been got rid of by putting into force the articles of the Penal Code against procurations, and excluding such characters from certain quarters of the town. Those who are born in Berlin, or have their domicile there, cannot be expelled; but the quarters where they have the right to live can be restricted. The police tolerate a dozen or so of taverns and restaurants, the clients of which consist entirely of thieves, loose women, and bullies. These places, which are situated at the extremities of the town, near the gates, do not call for special remark. The police of safety at Berlin employs a rather large number of informers (*vigilants*), who are recruited from the criminal classes.

## THE PRIVATE LETTERS OF THACKERAY.

Much curiosity has been expressed as to the contents of the forthcoming new American magazine published by the Messrs. Scribner. Mr. James Payn, in his last London letter, informs his New York readers that the unprinted letters of Thackeray will be the attraction. "Chiefly," Mr. Payn says, "addressed to Mrs. Brookfield, the widow of the late Queen's chaplain, and the mother of the well-known young actor, they are of a very domestic and quiet kind, but as the first private correspondence of the great satirist that has been made public, they will doubtless be eagerly read. When the ice has once been broken it is probable that we shall have a life of Thackeray. This has hitherto been denied us. . . . . If one cannot prevent a story from being half told, it is better for those who are in the best position to finish, and to do it thoroughly." We join in the hope. Thackeray's life has too long lain hidden under a bushel. Should it come, the biographer will not need, as in Mr. Froude's case, a magnifying glass to decipher Thackeray's clean-cut caligraphy. It was different with Carlyle's pothooks and hangers.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Clan Sinclair in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## HUMAN SACRIFICE IN INDIA.

Whether human sacrifice was ever practised in India in Vedic times or earlier is a question about which scholars have somewhat needlessly disputed. The famous Vedic hymn of the *Purusha Sukhta* gives an account of the original sacrifice of *Purusha* by the gods, and in all these eternal sacrifices the gods were only setting the example of ritual to men. But apparently, to judge from the *locus classicus* in the Brahmana, "the sacrifical virtue" went out of man into a succession of animals, and finally into grain. The recent human sacrifice of two Hindoo women near Tonk was not exactly a survival of a pre-Vedic rite, but it was a survival of the kind of temper which made such rites possible. The performance has been called a case of *Johur*, and "a Hindoo," writing in the *St. James's Gazette*, gave many extraordinary examples of *Johur* from history. But *Johur* was really the collective suicide of the women of a conquered town or tribe to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. If all the women of Troy had burned themselves alive, to avoid making the bed and drawing the water of Agamemnon or Diomede, that would have answered to *Johur*. It was an action of more than Carthaginian resoluteness and horror. But the recent dreadful act in India does not seem quite to belong to this category. No foreign force was threatening the virtue of the women who gave themselves to the flames. They merely burned themselves publicly to death as an evidence of the dislike of their district to being overrated or overtaxed by the local Hindoo authorities. Their charred hands were sent to the Durbar. The sacrifice was a kind of demonstration. It was as if the friends of woman's suffrage were to induce Miss Hlen Taylor, and another lady to burn themselves on a pyre in Hyde Park. It was a quiet way of proving the people were in earnest. In the same style a Japanese gentleman, not very long ago, committed the Happy Despatch on himself in the lobby of the National Assembly of his native land by way of drawing attention to a Bill which he had introduced into the House. The celebrated burning of himself by Peregrinus after the Olympian games may conceivably have had some such motive; but it does not reach us in the version which the reporter (Lucian) gives of the event.

Thus considered, it is plain that the burning of the women near Tonk is not precisely a case of *Johur*. It rather answers to the practice, of "fasting upon" an opponent—sitting, for example, without meat or drink, at the door of a man who owes you money. If you die, your death is in more senses than one, "at his door," and your blood, or rather your lack of that vital fluid, is on his head. The practice was known to the ancient Irish, who may have brought it from the cradle of the Aryan race, or may have devised it from the resource of the fancy which has evolved boycotting. Of course Irish landlords must very much wish that tenants would adopt this plan of boycotting themselves. In India the fasting is called *Dharna*, according to a correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette*; but the mild Hindoo of that learned serial was once very indignant with the tame Baboo of another print for using a similar name. *Traja*, and not *Johur*, it appears., is the right title for suicide or murder committed merely by way of demonstration, and to embarrass a third party. In both *Traja* and *Dharna*, if the Hindoo will pass us the word, the whole object is to bring innocent blood on that third party's head. This manœvre would not have affected the Irish landlord who said that his tenants were much mistaken if they hoped to terrify him by shooting his agent. Nor, perhaps, would English society much regret Hindoo influence, if all contempory leaders of demonstrations would only quietly out their own throats. It might, in the long run, save brouble to many persons; but Englishmen have not this Oriental indifference to life—when it happens to be their own.—*Saturday Review.*

## DAILY IMPORTS.—November 22.

From Liverpool.

Clan Cameron (s), 1 cask whisky, N. V. Curranee.
Victoria (s), 13 cases soap, M. Noorbhai; 500 boxes pole soap, F. Masotty and Co.
Clan Sinclair (s), 50 cases stout, Cursetji Edalji; 180 drums linseed oil and turpentine, A. Sumsoodin; 30 drums turpentine, Lukmanji Sumsoodin.

From London.

Nuddea (s), 55 cases perfumery and toilet requisites, Framji Sands and Co.
Peshawar (s), 2 cases still, wine and champagne, M. M. Bhownuggree; 25 cases claret, Lyon and Co; 60 cases claret Dhanjibhai Cawasji; 3 cases perfumery, provisions, &c., Cooper, Madon and Co; 100 cases beer, Treacher and Co; 18 cases liqueur, Treacher and Co; 136 cases stout and ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 150 cases champagne, B. and A. Hormasji; 66 cases medicines, &c., B. Cullianji.
Lawada (s), 4 cases medicines, provisions, &c., H. F. Soares and Co.
Govino (s), 5 cases provisions, H. F. Soares and Co.
Mirzapore (s), 2 cases boots, shoes, &c., Moosaji Tyabali.
Surat (s), 2 hogsheads brandy, D. Cowasji
Kangra (s), 1 butt sherry, Cowasji; 75 cases port wine, Sorabji Cowasji; 7 packages glassware, provisions, &c., B. J. Buxey and Co; 6 packages sewing machines, Geyer and Co; 2 cases saddlery, Khakhibhai Padamsi; 23 cases cheese, ham and bacon, Edulji Jehangir; 15 cases matches, K. Noorbhai; 12 cases cheese, soap, oilmanstores, &c., D. Burjorji.

From Glasgow.

Clan Sinclair (s), 190 cases whisky, Dhanjibhai Cowasji.
Victoria (s), 8 cases cotton umbrellas, E. Mahomedali.

## DAILY EXPORTS—November 22.

For Liverpool.

Werneth Hall (s), 105 bales of cotton, Wagji Walabhdas; 200 bales cotton, Gaddam Bythell and Co.; 160 bales wool, Nathoo Lalji; 18 bales wool and 78 bales goat hair, Walji Poonja; 2,000 cwts bone meal, C. Nanjee; 900 cwts rapeseed, Mowji Jairam; 40 cwts coir yarn, Haji Metha Kassim; 4,000 cwts bone meal, Moolji Jamal; 1,012 cwts myrabolams, Moolchand Oogarchand; 25 bales wool, Vassanji Lakhmidas.
Victoria (s), 406 cwts bone meal, Mahomed Nathoo; 1,600 cwts bone meal, Fazul Meerali Rahimbhoy; 2,925 cwts bone meal, Alarakhia Kanji.

For London.

Kangra (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Marseilles.

Werneth Hall (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,004 cwts mowra seed, D P Batha and Co.
Inchulwa (s), 50,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

From Genoa.

Manilla (s) 1,400 cwts rapeseed and 700 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwts linseed, W.Bell and Co; 2,001 cwts telelseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat and 2,043 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.
Clan Sinclair (s), 1,999 cwts teelseed, Toussaint and Boutillier.

For Leghorn.

Manilla (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp.

Inchmaree (s), 1,028 cwts linseed, Kika Khooshall; 8,001 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 902 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, A. Blascheck and Co.; 240 cwts ground uuts, Ralli Brothers.

For Boston.

Belgravia (s), 18 bales hides, Punnett and Co.

For Trieste.

Siam (s), 127 cwts turmuric, E. L. Moolchund; 868 cwts myrabolams, A. Schweiger.
Amphitrite (s), 165 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Havre.

Clan Graham (s), 5 cases sandal wood oil, F. Hurst.

For Catania.

Algoma (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier

For Naples.

Manilla (s), 2,768 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Messina.

Manilla (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co.

For Calcutta.

Africa (s), 368 cwts cotton, Ramjidas Lachmondas.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1886.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·950 |
| Temperature of the Air | 81·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 73·3 |
| Dew Point | 69·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·684 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 88·5 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) | 74·9 |
| General Directions of Wind.* | NE, ENE, NE, WNW, NNW, ENE. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 274 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—November 22.

Bird, Lt., N. W., 8th Hussars, from leave, from Europe.
Heathcote, Brig.-Genl., Bo., Staff, from leave, from the Concan.
Tyacke, Major, 98th Regt., on leave, from Deolali.
Nicholson, Lt., Bo., 8th B. Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.
Crowther, Lt., Bo., 23rd Pioneers, on leave.
Vivian, Capt., Bel., 18th B. I., from leave, from England.
Gosset, Capt., Bel., 2nd Derby, on leave, from England.
Banks, Lt., Bo., 2nd Lanc. Fus., on leave, from Nusserabad.
Van Straubenzier, Col., Bel., Ryl. H. Art., on leave, from Umballa.
Barker, Capt., Mad., R. A., to join Staff College, from Mangalore.
Ruddall, Major, Bel., on duty, from Poona.

November 23.

Radcliffe, Capt., Bel., 14th Sikhs, on leave.

DEPARTURES—November 22.

Pottinger, Vet-Surg. Bo., A. V. Dept., on duty, to Poona.
Wardrop, Col., Bo., Judge Adv. Genl., on duty, to Poona.

November 23.

Berkley, Col., Bo., 1st N. Lane Fus., to rejoin, to Mhow.
Stevens, Major, Bo., 3rd Cavalry, to rejoin to Neemuch.
Hothan, Capt., Bo., Rel. H. Art., on duty, to Kirkee.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 24, 1886.

1. There will be a social gathering at the Club this day, Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 9 p.m. All members are invited to attend.
2. Sergt. J. Walsh "D." Company, is promoted to be Colour Sergt., vice R. Parrott, resigned.
3. No. 2463 Vol. A. E. Pinsent having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D." Company.
4. There will be drill at Byculla cottages on Wednesdays instead of at the J. J. Hospital.
5. The Cadets of "K." Company, Cathedral High School, will fire their Annual Class on Thursday, the 25th instant, instead of Wednesday, the 24th instant, as previously ordered.
6. There will be drill at the Queens Statue on Mondays and Wednesdays at 4-15 p.m., until further orders.

By Order,
(8d). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

Legislative Department.

His Excy the Govr-Genl, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 67, sec 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr W S Whiteside, of the Madras Civil Service, to be an Addl Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

17th Nov.— Maj T H Holdich, R E, Offg Dy Supdt, 2nd Grade, Survey of India Dept: is permitted to resume the furlough granted to him on the 22nd Feby 1884, from which he was recalled to duty in July 1884, from such date as his services can be spared.

Military Department.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Capt Sir R A W Colleton. Bart, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Adjt, Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be a Dy Asst Adjt-Genl for Musketry, vice Capt T H Goldney, who has resigned that appoinment Dated 3rd Nov 1886.

First Class Vety Surg J C Dwyer, Army Vety Dept, to be an Asst Supdt of Horse-Breeding Operations, vice First Class Vety Surg F Garratt, deceased. Dated 3rd Nov 1886.

Military Secretariat.

Lieut-Col E H H Collen, B S C, Acct-Genl, Military Dept, to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept, vice Maj-Genl O R Newmarch, on furlough. Dated 13th Nov 1886.

Military Secretariat—Accounts Branch—Lieut-Col H G Pritchared M S C, controller of Mily Accounts, Bombay, to officiate as Acctt-Genl, Military Dept, vice Lieut-Col Collen, appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept. Dated 13th Nov 1886.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B S C, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Herbert Edward Bolleau, Cheshire Regt, Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—3rd Sept 1884.

Lieut Hereward Tlewelyn Roberts, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Offg Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry —27th Oct 1885.

Lieut William Clarence Colebrook Leslie, Royal Irish Regt, Wing Officer, 33rd Bengal Infy, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the B S C from the 3rd March 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

Furlough and Leave—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Capt C H Brookes, R E, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, Mily Works Dept (pa) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieut C E Mardall, B S C, Asst Mily Acct, (pa) for 1 year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Maj W H Meiklejohn, Genl List, Infantry, 20th Benl Infy, (p.a.) for 1 year. Pension service,—23 years, 310 days.

Capt and Brevet-Maj J P C Neville, B S C, 14th Benl Lancers, (p.a.) for one year. Pension service—19 years, 343 days.

Capt F G Vivian, B S C, 18th Bengal Infy, Adjt, Gazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, (p.a.) for one year. Pension service,—15 years, 319 days.

Lieut R T Crowther, B S C, 23rd Bengal Infy, (p.a) for one year. Pension service,—6 years, 310 days.

Lieut-Col H J Feet, Genl List, Infy, Dy Commr, 3rd grade, offg 2nd grade Assam, is granted furlough in and out of India, (p.a.) for 1 year, and 1882 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868 from the date of quitting his station.

Capt F N Maude, R E, is granted 61 day's extension of the furlough allowed him in G G O No 476 of 1886.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India:—Col A F P Harcourt, B S C (m. c.) for 182 days and Col R F C A Tytler, Genl List, Infy (m. c.) for six months.

Lieut-Col J Waterhouse, B S C, (p. a.) for 18 days, Maj G T Morris, B S C, (p. a.) for six months, Lieut E E Couper, B S C, (p. a.) for 45 days, Lieut H H Dobbie, B S C, (m c) for six months and Surg-Maj J J Monteath, M D, (m c) for six months, and Conductor W Scott, Ordance Dept. (m c) for two months.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to reside out of India under G G O No. 209 of 1882 drawing pay under rule I of the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Col G A Prendergast, B S C, Pension service,—36 years, 133 days and Col R Woraly, Infy Pension service,—28 years, 48 days.

Retirements.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut-Col Harvey Young Murray, Cavalry,—30 Oct 1886. Surg Francis Joseph Tuohy, MD, half-pay list,—21st November 1886.

Maj Arthur Benjamin Clare, Genl List, Infy, is permitted to retire from the service from the 15th September 1886, subject to H M's approval.

(N.-W. PROVS AND OUDH GAZETTE.)

Mr F W Fox, Jt-Magt, Etah, privilege leave for 25 days from the 18th Oct 1886.

Mr H G I Siddons, Supt Wards Institute, Agra, to be head Master Collegiate School, Benares, from the date he takes charge.

Lieut-Col G F Erskine, Commr, who has reported his return from furlough, to the Sitapur Div.

The revd A G A Robarts, MA, Senior Chaplain, from Cawnpore to Mussoorie, from the 25th Nov 1886.

The Revd O D Watkins, MA, Junior Chaplain, from Mussoorie to Meerut, from the 25th Nov 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Irrigation Branch.—Mr J H William, Offg Exec Engr, Betwa Canal, is on the return of Mr. Hawkins from privilege leave, re-transferred from the 3rd to the 2nd Circle.

## BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

In warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for blader diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co.; Treacher & Co. Thomson & Taylor Cooper Madon & Co.

## CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Daily Prices—Beef—** | | | |
| Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb. | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per lb. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Beefsteak (under part), per lb. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. (round), per lb. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Meat for soup, per lb. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Shins, large, each | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Tongues, fresh, each | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. salt, each | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Suet, 1st sort, each | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, each | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Liver, each | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Heart, each | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Kidneys, each | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Marrow Bones, each | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, do. | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Oxtail, each | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Sirloin, per lb. | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Fore Ribs, each | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Beef salt, English, per lb. | 0 | 6 | 0 |

| Mutton— | 1st Sort. | | | 2nd Sort. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saddle, per lb. Rs. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb. | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, each | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Breast, large, each | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Head, each | 0 | 3 | 0 | ... | | |
| Kidneys, each | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Suet, per lb. | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Kid (Small)—** | | | |
| Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Fore do do. per piece | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| **Lamb (Large)—** | | | |
| Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Fore do. do. per piece | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| **Pork (Fresh and Salt)—** | | | |
| Pigs, (Roaster), each | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. Head, per lb | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Sausages, per lb | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Bacon, per lb | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. Lard, per lb | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Pork, salt, English, per lb | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. fresh, per lb. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. salt, country, per lb. | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Boiled Lard, per lb. | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| **Poultry—** | | | |
| Geese, each | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey Cocks (very large), each | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Hens, each | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ducks, large, each | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. middling, each | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Fowls, Bombay, large, each | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Do. do. middling, each | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Chickens, large, each | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Eggs, each | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Guinea Fowls, each | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Partridges per each | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Pigeons, per pair | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. young, per pair | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Rabbits, each | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Ducks, wild, each | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Doves, per pair | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Snipe, per pair | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Teel, per pair | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| **Milk and Butter—** | | | |
| Cow's Milk, per seer measure | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Jagree, per maund | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Butter, English, per tin | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheese do. per tin | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| **Bread—** | | | |
| Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Do. brown, each | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Flour, Wheat, per seer | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Rolong, 1st, per seer | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Biscuits, Poona, per lb. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. Bombay, per lb. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb. | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Bajri Do. per lb. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| **Firewood—** | | | |
| Coal, Europe, per ton | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Charcoal, country, per maund | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Babool, per candy | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. per maund | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Kurrachee Babool, per candy | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. do. per maund | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Aine, per candy | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. per maund | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Mixed, of different sorts, per candy | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. per maund | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Kurmell, per candy | 4 | 12 | |
| Do. per maund | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Khaire, per candy | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. per maund | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| **Oil—** | | | |
| Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per maund | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per maund | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Linseed Oil, country, per maund | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Castor Oil, per maund | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| **Ghee—** | | | |
| Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. Jaffrabad, per seer | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| **Sugar—** | | | |
| Coffee, 1st sort, per seer | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Do. do. brown, per seer | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Do. Mauritius, per seer | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Tea, Hill, per lb. | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. 1st sort, per lb. | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per lb. | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Sago, per seer | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| **Grain—** | | | |
| Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per phurra | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. 3rd sort, per phurra | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Gram, Jambooseer, per phurra | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. Ghoghary, per phurra | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. Ghautee, per phurra | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. Dall, per phurra | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. Dall, per phurra | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Cutch, per phurra | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per phurra | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. common, per phurra | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per phurra | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Barley (new), per phurra | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. (old), per phurra | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Oats, per phurra | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Linseed, per phurra | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Maize, per phurra | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Moong, per phurra | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. Dall, per phurra | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| Mussoor, per phurra | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. Dall, per phurra | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Nachnee or Raggy, per phurra | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Peas, per phurra | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Toor, per phurra | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Kong, per phurra | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| **Dry Fish—** | | | |
| Pomfret, white, large, each | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. do. small, each | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Surmaye, large, each | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Palah, large, each | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Dhomee, large, each | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Wagtee, small, per dozen | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Bumlows, per dozen | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Donugry fish, each | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| **Pickles, Country—** | | | |
| Mango, per seer | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lime, per seer | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mixed, per seer | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Papads, large, per seer | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Do. small, per seer | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Salt, 1st sort, per seer | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Do. pounded, per seer | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Vinegar, table, country, per bottle | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. common, country, per bottle | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mowra spirit, per bottle | 0 | 12 | 0 |

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Vegetables—** | | | |
| Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. per seer | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Do. do. small, per maund | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. per seer | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. per seer | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Do. do. small, per maund | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. per seer | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Yams, white, per seer | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Do. red, per seer | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Onions, per seer | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Cabbages, large, each | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Turnips, large per dozen | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Do. small, per dozen | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Cauliflowers, small per dozen | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Carrots, per seer | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Cellery, large, each | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Lettuces, each | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Beet, large, each | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Radishes, white, per dozen | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Tomatoes, per seer | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Green Peas, per seer | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| French Beans, per seer | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Knol Khol, per dozen | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Brinjals, Bombay, per dozen | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. Nagpore per dozen | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Pumpkins, large, each | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Cucumbers, per dozen | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Artichoke, per seer | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Parsley, per small bunch | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Water Cresses, per small bunch | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Rossells, per seer | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Cocoanuts, whole, per 100 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. shelled, per maund | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Betelnut, per maund | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. leaf, per 100 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Sweet Potatoes, per seer | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| **Fruits—** | | | |
| Pineapple, large, each | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Custard apples, each | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Pomeloes, large, each | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Guavas, large, per dozen | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. small, per dozen | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Orange, large, per dozen | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. small, per dozen | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Do. Mangalore | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Grapes, white, per seer | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Melons, water, large, each | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. do. small, each | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Plantains, large, red, per dozen | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. small, red, per dozen | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. large, yellow, per dozen | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. small, yellow, per dozen | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Limes, sweet, per dozen | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. sour, per dozen | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Pomegranate, Muscat, per dozen | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Bombay, per dozen | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Figs, Poona, per dozen | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Grapes, Cabul, per box | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Apples, Verona, per dozen | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. Cashmere, per dozen | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Flowers, mixed, per bunch | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Chekoos, per dozen | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Custard apples, per dozen | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| **Fresh Fish—** | | | |
| Pomfret, white, large, per pair | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. do. medium | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. do. small, per pair | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. black, large, per pair | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. do. small, per pair | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Surmaye, large, each | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Bhing, large, each | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bouvie, large per dozen | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Prawns, large, per dozen | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Do. small, per dozen | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Shrimps, per score | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Bumlows, per score | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Oysters, in shell, per dozen | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. opened, per dozen | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Crabs, each | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Lobsters, each | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows:—

| | | As. | Pics. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain White Loaves, about | 15 oz. | 1 | 6 | each |
| Do. Half do. | 7½ „ | 0 | 9 | „ |
| White Twist and Rolls | 13 „ | 2 | 0 | „ |
| Plain Brown Loaves | 15 „ | 1 | 3 | „ |
| Servants' Brown do. | 14 „ | 1 | 0 | „ |

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight. Clubs, Hotel-keepers, Private-Families, Schools, Ship-Masters and Dubashes, can make private arrangements for daily supplies with butchers, and other market dealers by monthly payments, if they choose.

Measures.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Ser | Is equal to | 1 lb. 6 oz. |
| 1 Payali | do. | 5 „ 9 „ |
| 1 Phara | do. | 98 „ |
| 1 Candy | do. | 712 „ |

Bombay Weight.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Ser | Is equal to | 11 1/5 oz. |
| 1 Maund | do. | 28 lb. |
| 1 Candy | do. | 569 „ |
| 1 Candy of firewood | do. | 784 „ |

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, per seer, 1st sort | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Rolong „ „ | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Flour „ 2nd sort | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Rolong „ „ | 0 | 1 | 0 |

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day; *viz.*, from 4 a.m. till noon the prices of all articles recede.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
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For rates and particulars, apply to
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ............ £300,000
„ 1885 ............ £983,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £3,058,76

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | £1,578,578 | 3 | 9 | 1878 | £4,049,15 | 14 | 1 |
| 1878 | £2,645,508 | 1 | 2 | 1885 | £5,348,407 | 9 | 2 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 1,852,000 |
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 7,500,000 |
| The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL | „ 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.**
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Khadack; by order of C. A. Turner Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and in re Mahomed Coorjee Khoja, a merchant and broker; consisting of old gunny bags, old boxes, benches, shells, horns, old harness, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 20, 1886.

**SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.**
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LANDED PROPERTY AT FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th day December 1886, at 3 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr Pallonjee Cawasjee Madon the owner of the following landed property—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying, and being at Bazaar Gate No. 7 Agiary Lane, admeasuring about 20 feet in length and about 18 feet in breadth, and also a passage to the privy, and a building standing thereon and which said premises is now assessed by the Collector of assessment quit and ground rent under Collector's new No. 5,793 and new survey No. 8,632 and Municipal ward No. 2,433 Street Nos 14, 16 and 18 and is bounded as follows on towards the east by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Akbar Sodagarwala, on or towards the west by the property belonging to Dadabhoy Jasaval, on or towards the south by public road called 2nd Agiary Lane, and on or towards the north by the property of Bejonjee Ruttanjee Nariman which said premises is now standing in the Collectors and Municipal book in the name of the said Mr. Pallanjee Cowasjee Madon.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little Smith Frer and Nicholson, solicitors for the Vendor at No. 79 Meadow Street, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24, October, 1886.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS AND YARN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 24th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

25 bales grey shirtings 8 to 9 lbs.
10 cases prints
5 " gagrapat.
2 " gold brocade
5 " white jacconets.
4 " checks.
On account of the concerned
F—D—B—51-60 10 bales J. Redyarn No. 2-24 saltwater damaged.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY in Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, otherwise called Old Nagpada, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 24th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Bhunsalee Mowjee Hurjee, and on account and at the risk of Kessow Govind Dixa Patell, the mortgager, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 8th day of May 1884.

All that piece of Fazundari ground together with the dwelling house and shed standing thereon, situate at Meerza Ally Mahome Khan Street or Old Nagpada in the subdistrict of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of assessment under Nos. 6 and 18 and ward Nos. 2,560 and 2,561, admeasuring 225 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Boobun Kassai, on the west partly by the property of Kassumbhai Chuttaiwal a and partly by the property of Chandbebee, on the north partly by the property of Kazi Mahomed Dada and partly by a passage, and on the south partly by the property of Mariambebee and partly by the halalcore passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort opposite the office of the Bank of Bombay, the remaining household furniture, &c., of H. A. Richardson Esq., consisting of engraved glassware, dinner and dessert services, electroplated ice pitcher, vegetable dishes, spoons and forks, egg frame, fish knife and fork, and blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as card, dressing, writing and wash hand tables, teapoys, reclining and easy chairs, carved ornament stands, ottoman, sofas, gilt pier glasses, iron bedsted, cot, brass table ornaments, garden iron benches, clock, a large telescope by A Menist on stand, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m.

A quantity of Ordnance Stores, consisting of brass, steel, iron, wood, leather cutting, &c., &c.

SALE OF SHARES.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar by order of Sha Runchordas Vithuldas and on account and at the risk of Sha Seskurn Ootumchund and Mr. James W. Smith

20 quarter shares in the Bombay Cotton Press Company.
16 " " in the Jewraz Baloo Spg. and Wg. Company,
1 share in the Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company.
7 " in the Framjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company.
1 " in the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Company.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell, by Public Auction at No. 79 Meadow Street, Fort opposite the Paper Currency Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich able ornaments, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, first rate pictures handsome wall lamps with mirror glasses, real Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of T. Drewet, Esq. the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ice pitcher, tea services, biscuit box, cruet frame, tea pots, spoons and forks, waiter, table cutlery, very handsome furniture such as telescope, diningtable in 4 pieces handsome drawing room, inlaid set, of sofas, chairs, ottoman, easy, folding and reclining chairs, handsome inlaid sideboard, chiffoniers, ornament and corner stands with mirror backs, inlaid marble top tables and teapoys, round and square teapoys, inlaid hats and nursing, easy, folding office chairs, sofas with cushions, round, square, card and wine tables, bentwood chairs, diningroom arm and without arm chairs, morocco top writing table, copying Press marble top inlaid dressing and washhand tables, handsome double and single door almirahs and wardrobe with mirror doors, chest of drawers, wardrobe, cloth and gown press, glass almirah with chest of drawers, iron painted bedstead and cots complete teakwood bedstead, sideboard, dumbwater, meatsafe chamber stand, a sweet-toned round square pianoforte by Soundy & Co, nearly new Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome oleographs, 5 light hanging lamps, musical box with 8 airs table and chandeliers, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, flowered gauge curtains dispense furniture, copper utensils, &c.

Catalogues will be ready this evening and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, close to G. I. P. Railway Parell station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a mahogany full sized billiard table by Thurston and Co. with balls, cues, marking board, &c., a sewing machine on stand, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, plants &c., the property of C. G. O'CONNOR Esq.

Catalogues will be ready this afternoon and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 19 A, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine-oil table, hanging lamps, first-rate oleographs, handsome Brussels carpets, &c., the property of R. C. Dixon, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF PORT TRUST LAND WITH GODOWNS AND BUILDINGS AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 7th December, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Hassumbhoy Bundali, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nursoo Dharmajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of July, 1884, and 26th day of June, 1885, the undermentioned land and buildings:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,628 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Kalyan Street, on or towards the south by the Thana Street, on or towards the east partly by land in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Abdul Rahman, partly by vacant ground belonging to the trustees, and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of Messrs. R. B. Sedgwick and L. R. W. Forrest, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186, and were formerly in the occupation of the trustees, and are now occupied by tenants, together with a chawl and divers godowns and buildings built thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Bharbhaya, solicitor to the mortgagee, at his office, No. 2, Hornby Road, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 24, 1886.

**SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,**
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

**JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,**
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House, South Audley Street, London.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY.**

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 cases majenta colour and green colour.
8 bales printing papers.
22 cases playing cards.
10 bales grey dhoties.
7 cases white sarries.
3 cases colored prints,
On account of the concerned—
7 bales damaged grey shirtings.
4 rolls size flannel } For local mills purposes.
2 " clearer flannel }
1 " washer cloth }
roller cloth }
5 bales Turkey red twist, double.
15 case white mulls.
6 " white nansooks.
5 bales bordered madapolums
25 cases matches

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bhindy Bazar in the Commission Stable of Cowerje Ardeseer, on account and at the risk of the owners landed ex. s. s. "Mobila".

A number of Arab and Persian Horses.

Full particular will be given at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at direction of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, Lalljeebhoy Ludha, the following properties at the premises in one lot on SATURDAY, the 27th November, 1886, at 4 p.m. Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 293 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,3 9, and 1,309 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Old Town, on the southern side of Khunduck or Combud Bowel Row in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, formerly was and now is in the occupation of the said Lalljeebhoy Ludha, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 6 and new No. 6, and bounded as follows: On the east by the sweeper's passage, common to the premises and the house of Arut Manock, on the west by the house of Adamon Drulal, on the north by the said Combud Bowel Row, and on the south partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and partly by the property of Jairaj Munjee, and also partly by the property of Khoja Ahmed Hubib. And secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by a measurement 113 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,4 9. together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Old Town, on the northern side of Don Tad Third Row, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Lalljeebhoy Ludha, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 34 and new No. 36, and bounded as follows: on the east by the sweeper's passage, common to the premises and the house of Jairaj Munjee, on the west by the gully common to the premises and the house of Khoja Ahmed Hubib, on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on the south by the Don Tad Third Row aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row—Dated this 15th day of November 1886.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 21, 1886.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MIRRORS, LOOKING GLASSES AND PICTURES, IN VARIETY OF ARTISTIC FRAMES OF ALL SIZES AND SHAPES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by Messrs. L. Hartmann and Co. to sell by Public Auction at their premises No. 42, Medows Street, next to the old *Bombay Gazette* office, a large and varied assortment of their remaining stock of mirrors, looking-glasses and pictures, such as sea views and water falls, in beautifully ornamented gilt frames.

The above is now on view at their show room, No. 42, Medows street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM OPPOSITE CHEERA BAZAAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sorabjee Rustomjee Dalal, deceased, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd June 1881, the following landed property:—

All the piece or parcel of land or ground, measuring 16 feet in breadth and 80 feet in length, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 127, new No. 1013, old Survey No. 75, and new Survey No. 2107, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and building standing thereon, assessed by the Commissioner of Municipal Taxes, formerly under No. 52 and now under No. 200, situate on the west side or fronting towards Breach Candy or Girgaum Road and opposite Cheera Bazar, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, on the west partly by the property of Kessow Madhowsett and partly by the property of Trimbuck Wiswanath, on the north by the property of Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, and on the south by the property of Sorabjee Muncherjee Gorwalla, now in the possession of Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee, and which said dwelling house and premises was formerly in the possession of Byramjee Nusserwanjee Setna, but now of the former mortgagee thereof, and is now in the possession of the present mortgagee thereof.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office at Church-gate Street, Fort Bombay.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on Saturday (the 27th instant at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at their) rooms, the following goods—

3 yds. superior blue No. broad cloth.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms teak wood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, small cupboard, clothes press, iron cot, meatsafe, photographic kits, glass and crockery ware, &c. the property of a gentleman proceeded home.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome fast trotting bay Australian horse, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF TILE FACTORY AT WORLEE.

To be sold by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p.m., at Messrs. BENNETT and Co.'s Auction Rooms, at No. 5, Appollo Street, Bombay, the factory and premises at Worlee, lately belonging to the Bombay Tile Company, Limited.

The premises adjoin the Worlee Wunder Wharf and the high road and are easy of access. They comprise about 15,500 square yards of land and buildings, erected in 1883, consisting of a large tiled factory shed, three large tiled drying sheds and kiln in working order, a new boiler 2 feet by 6 feet diameter by W. and J. Galloway and Sons, a new horizontal 20 horse power engine by Robey and Co., and machinery, presses and gearing for making tiles. The ground is leasehold.

The premises can be inspected any day after notice to Messrs Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, solicitors, Meadow Street, Fort, by whom further particulars can be given.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome large size pier glasses, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent, duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome mahogany full-size billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., a handsome English-built circular fronted miniature brougham, a strong high-wheeled stylish English-built dog-cart, a handsome grey Arab horse, 5 years old, fast and good action, goes in single harness, a handsome chestnut Arab horse 14-3, 4 years old, sound and very fast in single harness, &c, the property of E. S. Gubbay Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 24, 1886.

**EVERLASTING INKSTAND,**
NO INK REQUIRED FOR MANY YEARS!!

EXCELLENT INK, ready for use, will be instantly obtained by pouring water in the inkstand.

Annas 8, Each.
Rs. 5-8-0, Per Dozen.

**BOLTON AND COMPANY,**
ESPLANADE ROAD.

**ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED**

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | per cent per annum subject to | 18 months | notice of withdrawal |
| 5½ | | 12 " | |
| 5 | | 9 " | |
| 3½ | | 6 " | |

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

AUTHORISED

**BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,**

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

*Complete and easy reference.*

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

*Cloth Limp Cover.*

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

# DRESS SUITS
# FROCK SUITS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| SUPERFINE CLOTH, Medium Texture | 80 | 0 |
| VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish | 85 | 0 |
| SUPERFINE BROADCLOTH, very thin comfortable wear | 95 | 0 |
| EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE | 75 | 0 |
| SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished | 95 | 0 |
| CORDED SILK BREAST facings to the above, extra | 9 | 0 |

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| BLUE DIAGONAL, nice substance and finish, FROCK COAT | 50 | 0 |
| DITTO DITTO, in fine Twills of superior quality in Blues, Browns, Olive or Greys to suit individual taste | 50 | 0 |
| DITTO DITTO, in blue matt | 45 | 0 |
| VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate to wear with above | 9 | 0 |
| TROUSERS both light in colour and texture | Rs. 16 and 17 | 0 |

## THORPE AND CO.
MILITARY TAILORS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

## CHAMPAGNE.

**JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."**

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts..........Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints.......... " 36 0 " " 39 0 "

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

## GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., LD.

THE
## INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1886.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
## INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

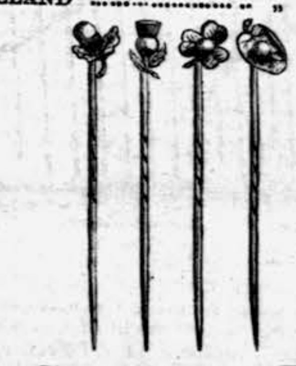
☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

## NOTICES.

**INDIA—ENGLAND—SCOTLAND—IRELAND.**
A SET OF FOUR GOLD
"NATIONAL PLANT"
SCARF PINS,
REPRESENTING

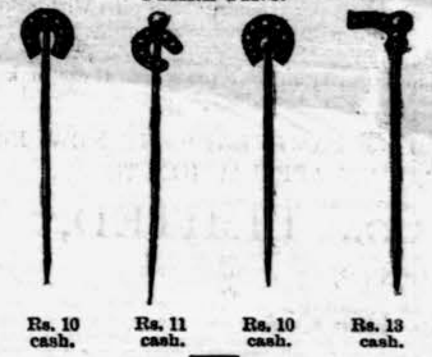
INDIA ..........by the Lotus.
ENGLAND .......... " Oak.
SCOTLAND .......... " Thistle.
IRELAND .......... " Shamrock.



These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

CASH PRICES.
The "Acorn" and "Thistle" pins...Rs. 16 each.
The "Lotus" and "Shamrock" pins " 12 "
If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

PEARL PINS.



Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 13 cash.

GIPSY LACE BROOCHES.

These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.

Rs. 30 cash. Rs. 12 cash.
Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 11 cash.
Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 10 cash.

LAWN TENNIS PRESENTATION BROOCH

A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH
Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27, cash, complete in Morocco Case.

SPORTING DESIGNS.

NEW GOLD HORSE-SHOE BROOCH, with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray.
This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 45 cash.

SPLINTER BAR AND HORSE-SHOE GOLD BROOCH.
Rs. 27 cash.
Ditto set with Diamonds.
Rs. 113 cash.

**HAMILTON & CO.,**
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

October 8, 1886.

**H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.**

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

## BANKS.

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ......£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

**NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,**
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ........ 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ........ 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | $7,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | $4,500,000 |
| RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS | $500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS | $7,500,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS, Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

## INSURANCES.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY**
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents, 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

**THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,**

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

## NOTICES.

**ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS**

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOMBAY ... Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
HE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

**THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,**

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London.

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# JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

## GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES,

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.

*Times of India March* 1886.

BRONSMEAD'S PIANOS.—The extreme simplicity combined with the obvious efficiency of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new patent method of securing the wires of their pianos, excites a feeling of surprise that it should not have been thought of and adopted before, rather than one of wonder at the ingenuity of the inventor. This, however, does not detract in any way from the intrinsic value of the improvement, which if it fulfils the results expected of it, and we are inclined to believe that it will, cannot fail to commend itself more particularly to residents of remote mofussil stations where the visits of the piano tuner are few and far between. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., the sole agents for the patentees, guarantee that the pianos constructed on the improved principle will not get out of tune in twelve months, but as the invention is not yet six months old, it is manifest that their confidence must be based on something other than experience. Every one is familiar with the way in which the wires have hitherto been fastened round pins fixed tightly in the wooden sounding board and tuned by turning the pins with a key. After inspecting Messrs. John Brinsmead's piano with their patent improvement, we too feel convinced of the impossibility of the tension giving out at this point, which has always been the weak one, while the delicacy and purity of tone for which these makers are justly famous are as conspicuous as ever.

NEW PRICE LIST AND NEW DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET "THE NEW ERA OF THE PIANOFORTE" FREE ON APPLICATION TO

## MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

# MAISON DE MODES.

## MRS. LAKE

Is now showing a Splendid Assortment of

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

BALL DRESS MATERIALS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

WHITE CREAM AND BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PARIS HATS AND BONNETS,
MOST ELEGANT STYLES.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS
MADE UP AT MODERATE CHARGES.

## MRS. LAKE,
## MAISON DE MODES,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

## MESSRS. HAROON CASSUM &Co.

TAILORS, SHIRT MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

AVE received a Fresh Stock of HELMETS of different shapes and kinds at following prices :—

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing ..... from | 15 |
| Drab felt Helmet, light and well ventilated, very durable ..... from | 7 to 10 |
| The Shikar Helmet, extra Stout, Strong and well made of brown or white Drill, a good Shooting Hat ..... | 10 |
| White Drill Regulation Helmet, a strong and useful Helmet ..... | 10 |
| Helmet, finest white doe, cork body, well ventilated, leather Chin-strap ..... | 16 |

All sorts of finest quality Helmets, black felt Hats, Terai Hats, Tweed Caps and Hats, &c at lowest possible prices.

CALL AND SEE.

38, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY;
AND 103, OXFORD STREET, SECUNDERABAD.

# DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

*The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

**Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,**
*Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

**Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,**
*Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

**JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.**
*Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

**Dr. R. C. CROFT,**
*Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

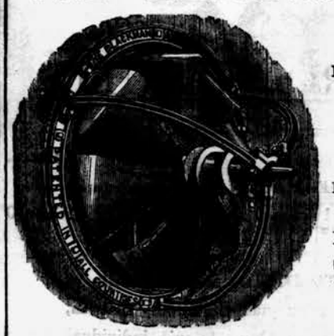
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

**ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.**

# THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER (PATENTED,)



FOR VENTILATING, DRYING AND COOLING.
AWARDED FIVE FIRST PRIZES.

Moves ONE MILLION cubic-feet of air per horse power per hour. Easily fixed and adapted to any conditions, and can be driven by any kind of MOTIVE power, including Bullock power. Adapted for Tea withering and Rice winnowing.

## THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH"

(Registered).

For use in Dwelling-houses, Barracks, Hospital-wards, Ships, &c. Is portable, and is worked by hand power, Air entirely changed or merely kept in circulation, as may be desired.

For further particulars apply to

## THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER VENTILATING Co., LIMITED,
**22, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.,**

or Messrs. BULL, BEVAN & Co., Limited, London and Bombay.

H. C. ROBERTSON, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta, India.

Reference Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Calcutta.

# VOYAGERS' WANTS.

ALL PERSONS

GOING HOME OR TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

WILL FIND

EVERY REQUISITE AND CONVENIENCE

FOR

CABIN OR DECK

AT THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT OF

## PHILLIPS AND CO., LIMITED,

NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

# S. ROSE & CO.,

## PIANOS.

BOMBAY.

PRICE LISTS

POST FREE.

## AMERICAN ORGANS.

PRICE LISTS

POST FREE.

BOMBAY:

## HARMONIUMS.

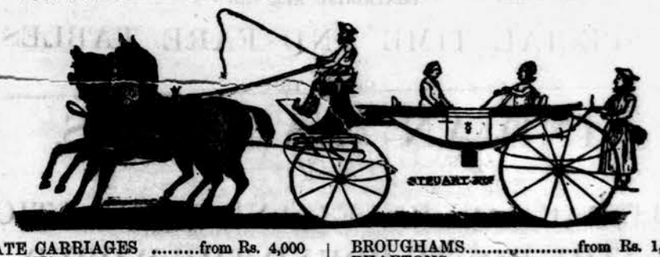
## S. ROSE & CO.

# STEUART & Co.,

## CALCUTTA.

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

*FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.*



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| STATE CARRIAGES ..... | from Rs. 4,000 | BROUGHAMS ..... | from Rs. 1,100 |
| LANDAUS ..... | „ 2,000 | PHAETONS ..... | „ 700 |
| BAROUCHES ..... | „ 1,500 | CARTS ..... | „ 350 |

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ..... from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

# DONALD & Co.,

## ENGINEERS & IRON-FOUNDERS,

*MANUFACTURERS OF*

## BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' IRON WORK

of every Description,

CASTINGS UP TO 30 TONS.

Forgings, Bridge and Boiler-Work, Iron Roofing, Fire-Proof Buildings, &c.

The following are always available from Stock :—

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| Portable Engines. | Centrifugal Pumps. |
| Horizontal Fixed Engines. | Contractors' Pumps. |
| Mortar Mills for Bullock and Steam Power. | Fire Engines. |
| | Portland Cement. |

Machine Shop Tools and Fittings.

CORRUGATED SHEETS, BARS, PLATES, ANGLE & TEE IRON.

*WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, etc., etc.*

ROLLED BEAMS and Patent FLOOR PLATES imported to order

*SOLE AGENTS FOR*

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|---|---|
| ALLEN & Co.'s CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS | W. H. LINDSAY and Co.'s FLOORING PLATES |

Designs and Estimates furnished for any description of Machinery Iron Structures, etc., on receipt of full particulars.

Ripon Iron Works, Frere Road, } BOMBAY.

# PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

AN A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions accompanying each bottle, and is *positively safe* even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Sides, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unsurpassed as a MEDICINE FOR FEVER. It gives speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, &c.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Missionary, Sailor, Miner, Farmer, Planter, Settler, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe* to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:

**ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,**

No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

# HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

## "Thilum" Testimonials.

TRADE MARK. THILUM

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885: "Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

TRADE MARK. JVARA-HARI

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold*. It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, 20th *Feb.* 1884.

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